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A Stratified Prehistoric Site at Brewerton, New York

by
William A. Ritchie
Archeologist
DIVISION OF ANTHROPOLOGY

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A Stratified Prehistoric Site at Brewerton, New York

By William A. Ritchie, *Archeologist*

Introduction

NEARLY 150 years ago the French traveler, le duc de La Rochefoucauld Liancourt, pausing for a night's rest in the shelter of Fort Brewerton, then a still-tenanted relic of the French and Indian wars, wrote in his journal, "All the antiquities of this country consist in the remains of forts, built in the wars of 1776 or 1756. Fancy must live in future ages, to find occupation in this infant country; past ages can exist here only for generations not yet born."[1]

By an ironic coincidence this observation on the historic sterility of the New World was made at the very spot where, could his vision have pierced the surrounding forest mold, one of the most extensive deposits of human prehistory known in northeastern North America would have been perceived, for some 2,000 years of buried history lay beneath his feet as he stood on the banks of the Oneida River contemplating the wide sweep of Oneida Lake. He had reached in his journey the geographical heart of New York state, a crux of waterways from which easy transport by canoe might be had to far-off places in every direction and, although the discovery is a matter of our researches of the last few years, he was sojourning at the prehistoric capital of the state.

Since 1937, when a fortunate surmise brought the writer to the friendly town of Brewerton, our surveys and excavations have disclosed a continuous series of settlement and burial sites, in some cases interdigitating or actually superincumbent to one another, extending along a half mile of both shores of the river, where it emerges from the foot of the lake. With but two exceptions[2] every culture thus far identified from western and central New York is here represented, from the historic Iroquois back to the probable beginning of the period of habitation.[3] Even more may be said for Brewerton, for here, on opposite sides of the river were uncovered the key stations of what we have stratigraphically proved to be one of the oldest occupations in the Northeast, a prehorticultural, preceramic, hunting-fishing culture which, prior to our excavations of 1937-38, was only vaguely suspected from widely disseminated surface traces.[1]

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[1] La Rochefoucauld Liancourt, p. 20.

[2] The Middlesex Focus and Hopewellian Phase.

[3] Historic Iroquois (Onondaga?) graves have been found in the Riverside Cemetery on Kathan Street (material in possession of Messrs. Charles A. Denman and J. Elet Milton of Brewerton). Two prehistoric Iroquois burials and related cultural material were excavated by the writer and Mr. Edmund S. Carpenter in 1942 on Iroquois or Smith's Island at Brewerton, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbut W. Smith of Syracuse. Owasco artifacts have been exhumed by several people, including the writer, on Smith's Island and by the late Frank L. Carter of Brewerton and the writer in the field three-tenths of a mile east of the highway bridge, on the north shore of the river. For an account of the Point Peninsula and earlier Laurentian village and cemetery sites found here by our expeditions, see Ritchie, 1944, pp. 150-166; 235-243.

Although its significance as a relic of still earlier man in this area is problematical. it may be well to mention again the surface discovery of a fluted or generalized Folsom type point of red jasper on the Robinson (Laurentian site) by the late Dr. William G. Hinsdale of Syracuse.

After five seasons of intensive work it seemed that the Brewerton palimpsest had largely been deciphered; that probably nothing more of major significance remained to be discovered in the immediate vicinity. And then in the summer of 1942 our attention was directed by the Messrs. Harry and Frank Wickham to some old finds made a number of years before on their property situated on the north side of the river, some 1,050 feet east of the bridge carrying U.S. Highway No. 11, on what is known as Staat's location, Hastings Township, Oswego County, New York.

Somewhat sceptically a test pit[2] was begun with the enthusiastic help of the Messrs. Wickham and Charles A. Denman, which to our amazed delight reached subsoil only after penetrating nearly 6 feet of stained sand and camp refuse, abounding in potsherds, bone harpoon points, and other devices attributable to the early stage (Canandaigua Focus) of the Owasco Aspect. Furthermore, near the base of the undifferentiated deposit, sherds of the larger portion of an entirely different type of pot were troweled out, a rocker-stamp decorated vessel (Plate 8, fig. 21) bearing other distinctive features of the earlier Point Peninsula Focus, best known from our work on the nearby Vinette village and Oberlander, No. 2 burial sites.[3] Could it be that these occupations overlapped in time as well as in space? Might not the recognized Point Peninsula and Owasco culture parallels be explicable in terms of actual contact of the two groups? Our excavations of August, 1943 were undertaken to answer these and other pertinent questions of New York prehistory.

General Description of 1943 Excavations[4]

Because the Wickham property was in lawn, excavations were begun, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wing, in a garden area adjoining the test pit on the west. A trench 12 feet wide, divided into 10 foot sections, was carried westward for 55 feet, when dense shrubbery and tree roots made further progress very difficult. In addition, sufficient time remained to extend Section 3 southward for 6 feet, to form the first segment of Trench 2.[5] As evidenced by the dark soil of the neighboring lawns, the site continues westward for at least another 100 feet. The principal habitation area thus encompasses some 230 feet of a low sand terrace rising gradually to the north to a second terrace or sand ridge occupied by a series of houses (on Milton Street). Many burials, probably relating to the site in question, have been exhumed during construction work along this ridge.

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[1] Ritchie, 1940.

[2] This occupied much of the area shown in Fig. 1, Section A.

[3] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 152-166. The first is situated approximately 800 feet east of the Wickham site, the second about double this distance in the same direction.

[4] The condensed style of this report is necessitated by a small publication fund for 1946.

[5] The personnel for 1943 comprised: the Misses Margaret E. Contant and Florence R. Roggie and Mr. Robert L. Clicquennoi, of the museum staff; Mr. Charles A. Denman of Brewerton; and the writer, who was in charge. For a short period the Messrs. Vincent J. Schaefer and P. Schuyler Miller, of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, New York State Archeological Association of Schenectady, contributed their able services.

The southern boundary of the lower terrace is an old strand line. Between it and the present river shore, some 100 feet distant, is low-lying land consisting of dark riverine silt and clay and recent fill for the road-bed (Front Street) bordering the river. Obviously the first inhabitants camped upon a south-sloping sand terrace (as shown by the trench profiles) along the former marshy river margin. The flanking ridge to the north was then much steeper; indeed, it was steeper only a decade or so ago, according to Mr. Wing who still tills it. Clearing for wood and cultivation by the Indians doubtless initiated the still active process of erosion which is clearly the primary agent responsible for the great depth of the accumulated refuse-bearing sand deposits. Further proof is given by the thick topsoil layer (12 to 17 inches, average about 14 inches) of very dark, plow-turned sand, nearly sterile of Indian remains and therefore of recent formation.

The midden, or occupied soil, varied in depth from a maximum of less than 3 feet along the northern face of Trench 1 to as much as 6 feet on its southern edge. It consisted of an organically stained dark brown sand, lighter in color than the topsoil, and having a considerable ash content. Except for occasional small lenticular masses of ash and charcoal, possibly hearths, although the surrounding soil was not reddened, and the vague outlines of a few pits, it was virtually homogeneous and contrasted sharply with the irregular yellowish sand subsoil. The latter was frequently pock-marked with saucer-shaped depressions, 2 to 5 or more feet in diameter, apparently the fundus of pits whose superior outlines were partially or wholly obliterated. (See longitudinal and transverse profiles, Figs. 2, 3).

In the preserving ashes of many of these pits, and sporadically elsewhere in the midden, occurred large accumulations (varying from approximately a quart to more than a peck) of perfectly intact bones and even scales of several species of fish, frogs, and turtles.[1] Mammal and bird bones had a low frequency,[2] and carbonized vegetal material was very rare, comprising but two corn kernels and five acorns. The principal food was evidently fish, obtained primarily by spearing[3] in the great riffles which formerly existed here in the now canalized river, extending with minor interruptions from the highway bridge east to the present location of the Oberlander cottage (the site of the large Laurentian village previously mentioned).[1] The finding of 61 notched netsinkers and 2 bone fishhooks indicates other means of taking fish from the river pools and nearby shallow foot of the lake. Indeed, the primary reason for occupation was doubtless the excellence and availability of the local fishing.

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[1] Study of the extensive series of fish remains has been kindly undertaken by Dr. Sherman C. Bishop, Professor of Biology, University of Rochester. Unfortunately, his examination is incomplete as this report goes to press. On the basis of scales he has identified the small-mouthed bass and "what appears to be some kind of sucker." "Of the bones there are some representing both common bullhead and lake catfish." (Letter of August 7, 1946). Jaws of the genus *Esox*, presumably the northern pike, are also present in some numbers. (These were examined by Dr. John R. Greeley, Senior Ichthyologist, New York State Conservation Department.) Remains of the salmon may be expected in the material recovered since this species is recorded in abundance in Oneida Lake as early as 1818.

Bones of the box tortoise, snapping turtle, leopard frog, and bull frog occurred, the last three species in considerable numbers.

[2] The following species are represented: Virginia deer, elk, black bear, raccoon, beaver, muskrat, woodchuck, porcupine, mink, small Indian dog, Canada goose, and turkey. A number of dog coprolites, containing fish bones, were also found.

[3] A prodigious number, 267, of barbed bone points, whole and broken, were found in the course of the two seasons' work.

Distribution of the Artifacts, 1943

Save for the virtually sterile topsoil, industrial objects were recovered at all depths within the midden. Potsherds comprised the bulk of the remains; bone articles were fairly numerous; while stone artifacts, especially of the polished variety, were less common, in keeping with the typical Owasco cultural picture.

Approximately 50% of the non-pottery artifacts pertained typologically to the Owasco culture, as known from a study of more than twenty-five sites;[2] the remainder as definitely represented the Vinette manifestation of the Point Peninsula Focus.[3]

Artifacts of both foci were randomly dispersed through the dark sand, the majority of each group occurring between the depths of 14 and 48 inches, the latter figure being the approximate mean depth (47 inches) of the deposits (Fig. 2).

A distributional study, as a function of depth, of diagnostic representations of the two culture congeries, gave a negative correlation.[4] Of this fact there were several alternative explanations, as follows: (1) concurrent occupation of the site by peoples of the Point Peninsula and Owasco cultures, (2) the adoption of certain Point Peninsula traits (or people), or more probably the acquisition of trade articles (since the ceramics are in every respect traditional) by the Owasco inhabitants, (3) intermittent occupation of this highly propitious camping spot, on well-drained sand adjacent to exceptional fishing grounds, by the cultural groups in question, within the same general time period (e.g., alternate habitation in the same season or in different years).

The last of these several hypotheses seemed best to account for the facts although it did violence to our established sequence, based in part on stratigraphic relations.

However, scatter diagrams of the horizontal distribution of the deterministic traits[5] revealed an absolutely and relatively larger quantity of Point Peninsula material from the northern third of the trench, irrespective of section. This fact seemed best accounted for on the assumption of an older

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[1] Information furnished by Mr. J. Elet Milton, local historian.

[2] Summary and references to published sources in Ritchie, 1944, pp. 29-101.

[3] For a discussion of the problems surrounding the classification of the Point Peninsula culture, see Ritchie, 1944, pp. 115-121.

[4] Histograms omitted for reasons of economy.

[5] These are not reproduced for reasons of economy.

Point Peninsula component on the sand ridge from which was derived cultural material to accompany the eroding sand which so largely contributed to the formation of the habitation floors. Thus later Owasco levels may have been contaminated by a redeposition of earlier alien remains by the process of hill-wash.

Tests on the slope and upper terrace or ridge failed to disclose any such industrial aggregation, (although a few sterile storage (?) pits were found), a nonindicative fact in view of the large amount of soil wash and creep, probably sufficient to have completely effaced an original surface mantle by this late date.

We were left, therefore, with a major unsolved problem requiring further excavations which fortunately were possible in the eastern area of the site, a portion of which seemed far enough removed to have escaped the most marked erosive influences from the hill.

Excavations of 1945

With the gracious consent of the Messrs. Frank and Harry Wickham and their tenant, Mrs. Carrie G. Adkinson, Trench 1 was extended eastward across the lawn of the Wickham premises to within a few feet of the drainage ditch bordering Carter Street. Test pits east of this point in the low field exposed dark riverine clay bearing traces of occupation, a condition similar to that found between the site and the river.

Actually only 55 linear feet of the eastern half of Trench 1 were explored, the initial cut being centered on the eastern half of Section B to avoid the already disturbed test pit area in Section A and the pet cemetery of amiable Mrs. Adkinson. Sufficient time remained to open a 10 x 10 feet southward extension of Sections C and D, designated a part of Trench 2. (Fig. 1).[1]

At once important differences in soil conditions were observed below the plowline. The homogeneous brown sand stratum was still present, but with a markedly higher ash content,[2] and a considerably lesser depth (average 15 inches vs. 31 inches in Sections 1-6). The explanation for both differences is probably to be found in the slower rate of accretion of the habitation floor, due to the smaller quantities of redeposited sand from hillside erosion. Identical conditions, with respect to ash and fish bone accumulations, pit bottoms, and other features previously found, occurred in the eastern portion of the trench.

Underlying the ashy sand stratum was found a highly irregular and interrupted basal layer of a more compact black soil carrying many fire-broken stones, especially near the top. Analysis has shown this to consist of a fine-grained silty sand, deeply stained with organic matter including charcoal granules and ash. It was, however, much less ashy than the superimposed layer.

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[1] The total excavated length of Trench 1 was therefore 110 feet, plus 10 feet of Test pit 1, or 120 feet, comprising 1,440 square feet. The area covered by Trench 2 in both seasons was 160 square feet. Hence 1,600 square feet of the site were excavated.

The second season's work was done by the following party assisting the writer: the Misses Margaret Contant and Shirley Woodams, the Messrs. Robert L. Clicquennoi and Charles A. Denman. Dr. Vernon Leslie and Lt. (j.g.) Carl Blaker contributed their helpful services for a week.

[2] Confirmed by subsequent microscopic and flotation tests.

For convenience in further reference these strata may numerically be designated as follows: Stratum 1, the topsoil, already referred to as largely of recent origin and therefore not merely the plow-disturbed top zone of the stratum beneath; Stratum 2, the brown ashy sand; and Stratum 3, the black sand, which through most of the 1945 excavations directly overlay the yellowish sand subsoil and was everywhere inferior to Stratum 2.[1]

The significance of Stratum 3 did not become clear until excavations had progressed almost to Section E, from which point it formed a continuous basal member on which Stratum 2 seemed conformably to rest. (See longitudinal and transverse profiles, Figs. 4, 5). As will later be shown, a close cultural correlation was observed with the physical stratigraphy.

The picture was further clarified by the excavation of Trench 2, which apparently provided the key to the riddle of the first season's dig, as well as to the conditions encountered in Sections B, C, and D. Figure 5, H, I, the main profiles made in this trench, clearly portray the intrusive character of Stratum 2, here forming a long trough-like extension from Sections C and D, penetrating the otherwise intact portion of Stratum 3 to a maximum depth of 27 inches. Evidently over large areas Stratum 3 had been wholly or partially expunged by the activities of the group responsible for the deposition of Stratum 2 and the contents of the two intermingled. Since in the latter layer Owasco cultural material vastly predominated, while Stratum 3 produced industrial remains *wholly attributable to the Point Peninsula focus or of non-deterministic nature*, culture superposition or replacement, with an indefinable temporal hiatus, was now indicated. The brief sample analysis which follows of the artifact distribution by section and layer confirms this hypothesis.

Distribution of the Artifacts, 1945

In Trench 2 and sections E, F, and G of Trench 1, typological differentiation in terms of physical stratigraphy was added to the previous methods of analysis, with extremely significant results. In appraising the cultural value of the artifacts they were classified into four culture inventories, as later described (page 8), and the contents of strata 2 and 3 listed accordingly, with the results which appear below:

Trench 2, *Stratum* 2.

Owasco traits: 56 potsherds; 3 pipes, whole or broken; 13 triangular points; 11 harpoons, whole or broken; 1 flat bone projectile point. Total 5 traits, 84 artifacts.

Point Peninsula traits: 19 potsherds; 2 broad, stemmed points; 1 narrow, stemmed point; 1 broad, side-notched point; 1 semilozenge-shaped point; 1 bone harpoon point; 1 double-pointed bone implement; 1 piece muscovite mica; 8 jasper flakes. Total 9 traits, 35 artifacts.

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[1] Tests for the pH value of a number of soil samples, taken from various localities and depths in Trench 1, were made through the courtesy of Dr. A. F. Gustafson, Professor of Soil Technology, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. They revealed the slight acidity of Strata 1, 3 and the base of Stratum 2 (6.50 to 6.95) and the slight alkalinity of the major portion of Stratum 2 (7.20 to 7.35). A considerable amount of free calcium carbonate also occurred in this layer.

It is probably this factor which has operated to preserve so well the fragile fish remains and other osseous material, both refuse bone and industrial objects. Conversely, the extreme rarity of bone in Stratum 3 is doubtless related to its acid content, as shown by the markedly inferior condition of its bone component. The prevailing pH of 6.75 only slightly exceeds that on the Vinette site (6.67), where no osseous remains endured.

Linked traits: 1 conical antler arrowpoint, 1 bone fishhook, 7 bone awls, 1 thin curved needle fragment, 1 antler flaking tool, 2 worked beaver incisors, 1 notched net-sinker, 1 piece reworked gorget or pendant, 1 plain pipe bowl fragment. Total 9 traits, 16 artifacts.

Novel or indeterminate traits: 1 bone implement of unknown use; 4 quartz crystals, one worked for point or knife. Total 2 traits, 5 artifacts.

Stratum 3.

Point Peninsula traits: 20 potsherds; 1 steatite sherd; 1 broad, stemmed point; 1 narrow, stemmed point; 1 jasper flake. Total 5 traits, 24 artifacts.

Linked traits: 1 bone awl (?). Total 1 trait, 1 artifact.

Novel or indeterminate traits: 1 stone shaft rubber. Total 1 trait, 1 artifact.

Trench 1, Section F. *Stratum* 2.

Owasco traits: 215 potsherds, 2 pipe bowls, 6 triangular arrowpoints, 1 flint saw, 4 harpoon points. Total 5 traits, 228 artifacts.

Point Peninsula traits: 4 potsherds; 1 steatite sherd; 1 broad, stemmed point; 2 pentagonal-shaped points; 16 jasper flakes. Total 5 traits, 24 artifacts.

Linked traits: 2 drills with expanded base, 6 side scrapers, 1 end scraper, 1 strike-a-light, 1 celt bit, 1 deer ulna bone awl. Total 6 traits, 12 artifacts.

Novel or indeterminate traits: 1 quartz crystal. Total 1 trait, 1 artifact.

Stratum 3.

Point Peninsula traits: 33 potsherds; 1 steatite sherd; 2 narrow, stemmed points; 1 thin side-notched point; 1 semilozenge-shaped point; 7 jasper flakes. Total 6 traits, 45 artifacts.

Linked traits: 1 hematite paintstone. Total 1 trait, 1 artifact.

Trench 1, Section G. *Stratum* 2.

Owasco traits: 156 potsherds; 3 pipe fragments, one of steatite; 7 triangular points; 5 harpoon fragments; 1 fragment turtle carapace bowl; 1 discoidal hammerstone. Total 6 traits, 173 artifacts.

Point Peninsula traits: 1 potsherd; 1 steatite sherd; 1 narrow, stemmed point; 2 corner-notched points; 1 semilozenge-shaped point; 1 triangular scraper; 10 jasper flakes. Total 7 traits, 17 artifacts.

Linked traits: 3 end scrapers, 2 splinter awls, 1 deer ulna awl. Total 3 traits, 6 artifacts.

Stratum 3.

Point Peninsula traits: 13 potsherds; 1 steatite sherd; 1 broad, side-notched point; 1 chipped celt; 1 bone harpoon point; 2 jasper flakes. Total 6 traits, 19 artifacts.

Linked traits: 1 prismatic flake knife. Total 1 trait, 1 artifact.

Over the area concerned, therefore, Stratum 2 yielded 8 traits and 485 artifacts of the Owasco culture, 13 traits and 76 Point Peninsula artifacts, 15 linked traits and 34 artifacts, and 2 novel or indeterminate traits represented by 6 artifacts. Stratum 3 produced *no Owasco traits*, 10 traits and 88 artifacts of the Point Peninsula culture, 3 linked traits and 3 artifacts, and 1 each of novel traits and artifacts. The total absence of Owasco type material from Stratum 3 is far more significant for our analysis of the Wickham site than is the occurrence in considerable numbers of Point Peninsula type remains in Stratum 2, which may readily be accounted for by the hypothesis already stated on page 6.

Description of the Artifacts

To meet the need of brevity this report omits a detailed description of the industrial material, relying for this purpose on the trait tables, illustrated by well-captioned plates, and supplemented by such notes as seem essential to a fuller comprehension of certain traits and their cultural significance. Under the major categories of Chipped Stone, Polished Stone, Rough Stone, Bone and Antler, and Pottery traits, four culture inventories have been recognized on the basis of previous experience with the prehistoric manifestations of the New York area. These are, respectively, Owasco traits (designated by O in the fourth column of the trait table), or those known to occur on sites of the Owasco, but not on sites of the Point Peninsula culture (the only other entity demonstrably present as a complex on the Wickham site); Point Peninsula traits (denominated by P), for which the reverse is true; Linked traits (L), or those common to both cultures concerned, hence of no particular diagnostic value; and Novel or Indeterminate traits (N), which comprise either new forms or those not thus far found on sites of either culture. It may be well to state at this point that the sum of L and N does not equal a third culture, in terms of current knowledge.

Admittedly this scheme embodies certain arbitrary features. For example, while triangular projectile points are almost the exclusive type in the general Owasco congeries, nearly every site of this culture known to the writer has produced a very small number of non-triangular types, indistinguishable from some which have been found in Stratum 2 and included in the Point Peninsula category; and conversely, triangular forms, typologically undifferentiable from the Owasco, constitute a small percentage of the total points on the majority of Point Peninsula stations.[1] (None, however, came from Stratum 3). Yet because of their high diagnostic value for the cultures here involved, point types have been employed as markers, in full recognition of the probable small degree of error so incurred, since it was felt that to treat them as linked traits (they are so shown on the trait table) would create a far more distorted picture of the actual findings. The multiple bilaterally barbed harpoons (all, incidentally, from Stratum 2) are likewise regarded as Owasco diagnostics, because of their overwhelming preponderance in this culture.

In the case of a number of the linked traits, notably the pendant or gorget and the platform pipe (both represented only by fragments), the cultural provenience may be gauged with a fair degree of probability because of their relative frequency in the two cultures. Like the native copper projectile point, a novel trait, they may be suspected as having originated in the Point Peninsula horizon.

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[1] See Ritchie, 1944, Plate 165, A

While such a procedure as archeological research requires all the objectivity which can be brought to bear, the subjective synthesizing intelligence of the trained student, developed by long and intimate familiarity with his materials, should not be underrated by the critics of his methodology. The lack of ability to "see the forest for the trees" and the absence of that "intuitive" faculty which operates with small non-measurable clues, in much the same fashion as an expert clinician diagnoses a patient, is a great handicap to the professional worker. In most cases the number of variables is large and the "human element" enters into both ends of the process. Still, the empirical factor is perhaps no greater in archeological interpretation than in the procedures of many disciplines usually accorded a higher scientific status.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Most of the stemmed and the thick, narrow- and broad-bladed, side-notched points, attributed to the Point Peninsula component on the Wickham site, are equally at home in the demonstrably earlier Archaic cultures, especially the Laurentian Aspect, so well represented locally by the Brewerton Focus. Their provenience has been assigned in part on their prevalence in Stratum 3, in part on their appearance in the congeries of the unmolested Point Peninsula component at the Vinette site as well as in other stations of this culture.[1] The explanation of this fact seems to lie in a degree of traceable continuity from the cultures of the Archaic into those of the Intermediate period,[2] rather than in the occurrence of actual Archaic remains on the Wickham site. This latter possibility is, to be sure, supported by the finding in the peripheral midden of a single sickle-shaped blade (Plate 6, fig. 51), believed to be a specific marker for the Brewerton Focus, and what may be an oval chopper, a more generalized Archaic trait. Quite possibly these two pieces, plus some of the points, knives, and scrapers, may represent vestiges of an Archaic occupation along the ancient river edge, as seen nearby in the lower component at Vinette's, and this assumption would further explain the relative abundance of Archaic point types at Wickham's, as compared with the Vinette site, as well as the correspondence in technique of manufacture (coarse heavy flaking) and even nature of material (which includes some non-local, probably eastern New York, drab cherts), with the chipped implements of the Brewerton Focus. If so, no trace of an Archaic stratum survives. Another explanation resides in the hypothesis of their being random intrusives, picked up locally on the rich Brewerton Focus stations by occupants of either or both of the Wickham site components. This view is strengthened by the discovery of a single battered beveled adze, a primary diagnostic of the Lamoka Focus (Plate 7, fig. 10), showing fresh markings of secondary usage as an anvilstone. Such discoveries of older relics, often reused for other than their original purpose, is the rule rather than the exception on most New York Indian sites.

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[1] Ritchie, 1944, p. 354

[2] Expressed graphically in Ritchie, 1944, Plate 165A

The occurrence of jasper points and flakes (Plate 6, figs. 52-59, 63, 64) presents something of a problem, not however, as respects its source, for comparative studies demonstrate beyond doubt its derivation from eastern Pennsylvania quarries, probably those near Vera Cruz, Lehigh County. The prevalence of non-triangular forms suggests Point Peninsula affiliation, as does its occurrence in Stratum 3. It was a feature of the Vinette complex, where identical point types and flakes of red, yellow, and a mixture of these colors, occurred, and it is recorded for one other site of this occupation (Kipp Island, Seneca County, N.Y.)[1]. Jasper points (also of non-triangular types) and flakes, however, are reported in very small numbers for the White or Norwich site in Chenango County[2] and the Turnbull site in Schenectady County,[3] hence the use of this fine-grained handsome stone may turn out to be a linked trait of the peoples of both culture horizons at Wickham's.

Other exotic chipped stone materials comprise a large flake of pink chalcedony, evidently from the quarries at Flint Ridge, Licking County, Ohio; and two flakes of semitranslucent apple green chert, identified as from the Coxsackie quarries in Greene County, New York. The former material has ample precedents in the Point Peninsula culture; the latter occurs on eastern New York Owasco sites.

The use of quartz crystals and chipped artifacts of this material (Plate 6, figs. 59, 60), undoubtedly derived from Herkimer County, New York, is best regarded as a novel trait in the current state of our knowledge. They occur on the White site, previously mentioned, but recently found material seen by the writer indicates that this may not be a one period station. Further studies are planned to clarify the matter.

Polished Stone Artifacts

The reworked beveled adze (Plate 7, fig. 10) having already been referred to, there remain but four items in this category deserving of special attention. The small, unique, cylindrical, green slate object, of uncertain cultural provenience, illustrated in Plate 9, fig. 38, may be a pigment pestle, since it exhibits the marks of rubbing and grinding on both ends.

The notched, triangular, red slate pendant (Plate 9, fig. 39) seems to pertain to the general category of small drilled and/or notched stone ornaments, established as part of the Owasco pattern.

Fig. 21 of Plate 11 portrays a much reworked fragment of a straight-based platform pipe of gray steatite. Similar fragments, and one specimen, twice-broken and repaired (by drilling and lacing), are reported from the White site, and one reworked fragment is recorded for the Turnbull site by Mr. P. Schuyler Miller of Schenectady. It is not yet clear whether the limited use of the straight-based platform pipe passed from the Point Peninsula into the Owasco pattern, or whether the examples recorded for the latter congeries, all save the one from the White site reworked fragments, represent relics picked up on sites of the older occupation. The latter alternative at present appears more probable.

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[1] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 132-146

[2] See Ritchie, 1944, p. 89. I am indebted to Messrs. Stanford J. Gibson, T. R. Whitney, and R. H. Perkins of New Berlin, New York for additional data from their recent excavations on this site.

[3] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 96-100

Finally, on Plate 6, fig. 62, may be seen a stone awl, fashioned by grinding and polishing a slate splinter, quite likely derived from a celt or adze fragment. In common with the objects already enumerated, it came from Stratum 2, but we have no other basis for suspecting its Owasco origin.

Rough Stone Artifacts

Two types of the hammerstone, not previously well described, occurred in considerable numbers on the Wickham site. Plate 7, figs. 11, 12, show the discoidal type, which is either biplano or biconcave. It appears to be a linked trait of the Owasco and Iroquois cultures.

The heavy maul, made from a large unpitted pebble (Plate 7, fig. 18), may be a local Point Peninsula trait since it was also present on the Vinette site.[1]

Bone and Antler Artifacts

An unusually large number of bone and antler projectile points of several styles were found in the course of the dig (Plate 9, figs. 48-58). The chief form is the well-known Owasco flat lanceolate type (figs. 49-51), with two variations, one stemmed (fig. 53), the second side-notched (fig. 52). A triangular barbed type (figs. 57, 58) is apparently new in New York. Its association with the Owasco is strongly suggested by its prehistoric Iroquois provenience in Ontario.[2]

Probably the best example of the antler artifact type thought by the writer to be a celt socket, is pictured on Plate 9, fig. 68. To date, this is an absolute marker for the Owasco culture.[3]

Three novel traits, of uncertain provenience, but probably also Owasco, comprise the pottery stamp made by serrating one edge of a snapping turtle plastron (Plate 9, fig. 47); the polished and centrally perforated (by cutting) half of a deer phalangeal bone (Plate 9, fig. 41), perhaps used as an ornament; and the nearly flat, rectangular section of a mammal long bone (black through carbonization) (Plate 9, fig. 43), tentatively regarded as a gaming piece.

Only the Owasco station at Jack's Reef on the Seneca River, some 18 miles southwest in an air line,[4] rivals the Wickham site in the prodigality of barbed bone points, whole and broken, utilized as harpoons for spearing fish. The vast majority of Wickham specimens are of the distinctive Owasco form illustrated on Plate 10, figs. 1-28. One is barbed at both ends and has parallels at the Canandaigua site.[1] Types equally well established for the Point Peninsula complex are represented on Plate 6, figs. 65-69, 72-77.

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[1] Ritchie, 1944, Plate 75, fig. 46.

[2] Wintemberg, W. J., 1946, Plate XIX, A16. A somewhat similar type from a historic Mohawk site in Montgomery Co., N.Y., is illustrated by Beauchamp, W. M., 1902, Plate 41, fig. 345.

[3] For other examples see Ritchie, 1934, Plate XII, fig. 9; 1936, Plate X, figs. 3, 4, and p. 47.

[4] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 83-86

A small number of harpoon points were modified for secondary usage as awls and projectile points (Plates 9, 10, figs. 55, 40). The base of one, of Owasco type, is crossed by broad transverse bands of reddish stain, evidently either the vestiges of hematite paint or the marks of the lashings which served to fasten the point to the wooden haft (Plate 10, fig. 34).

The extremely high incidence of breakage is very difficult to explain. The Owasco series contains 116 distal or tip portions (Plate 10, figs. 1-16), 73 proximal or basal sections (Plate 10, figs. 42-44), 19 central sections (Plate 10, fig. 34), and 17 complete implements (Plate 10, figs. 17-28, 35-38), representing a total of approximately 225 harpoons.[2] The 42 examples of Point Peninsula types, none of which is complete, comprise 32 tip sections (Plate 6, figs. 65-69, 73-77), 2 bases (Plate 6, figs. 72, 79), and 8 central pieces. In both series tip sections outnumber basal portions, although in the first case the discrepancy is reduced to an approximate equality by the addition of central portions.

At Jack's Reef, the only comparable site, the relative proportion of whole to fragmentary harpoons was higher, but here too broken implements far outnumbered whole ones. These artifacts are almost invariably made from a thick cortical segment of long bone derived from a large mammal—deer, elk, bear, etc.—and are very tough even in their present condition, yet the breakage rate far surpassed that of awls often made from lighter bone. Had the damage occurred during the use of the implement, whose function as a harpoon for spearing fish can hardly be doubted, and the shaft been returned for a new point, basal fragments would predominate on the site. The suspicion is inescapable that intentional breakage was practiced for some unknown reason.

Ceramic Artifacts

Pipes

The tubular pipes from the Wickham site are the first recorded from an Owasco station. One specimen, Plate 11, fig. 18, has provisionally been regarded as of Point Peninsula provenience because in form and quality of paste it conforms rather closely with examples from graves of this culture, which, however, have lacked any decoration.[3]

Two pipes, one a fragment, Plate 11, figs. 2, 15, seem certainly to be the products of Owasco industry, inasmuch as the mammaliform boss design covering the bowl is typical of this culture but is wholly lacking from Point Peninsula ceramics.[4] This combination of a distinctive Point Peninsula form with an equally diagnostic Owasco decorative design raises the important question of acculturation. The fact that this is the only object combining the characteristic elements of the two groups concerned militates against this probability. Moreover, since the typical obtuse angle elbow form of Owasco pipe has its prototype in the tubular and obtuse angle pipes of the Point Peninsula culture, from which it was evidently derived and progressively modified by Owasco people into a nearly right angle arrangement of bowl and stem, it is theoretically likely that the basic Point Peninsula form should occasionally reappear in the early Owasco horizon.[1]

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[1] Ritchie, 1936, Plate IX, fig. 24

[2] Still more remarkable is the fact that laboratory attempts at restoration from broken tips and bases have largely failed.

[3] Ritchie, 1944, Plate 54, fig. 52.

[4] The best known example of this mode of decoration occurs on an obtuse angle elbow pipe from the Hilltop workshop site, Delaware Co., N.Y. (see Ritchie, 1944, Plate 38, fig. 30).

Pottery

Four major ceramic categories may be differentiated in the series from the Wickham site. The first comprises the well-known type of the Canandaigua Focus, illustrated by the large rim sherds and restored vessels on Plates 12-14 and analyzed in the trait table on pages 28ff. In a word, this pottery is grit-tempered, surface-malleated with cord- or fabric-wrapped paddle; has an elongated body, conoidal base, mild to moderate degree of neck constriction, and straight to moderately everted collarless rim. Ornamentation, confined to the shoulder, neck, and rim, and frequently present also on the lip and inner rim surface, is executed in the main, with corded stick or dentate stamp, in designs consisting usually of simple rectilinear lines, sometimes combined with the herringbone, chevron, or plat composed of a series of vertical or oblique groups of short parallel lines.

To the Point Peninsula component of the site pertain three ware styles, designated Vinette Types 1 and 2 and Wickham Punctate, the latter being a new type. The first, appearing earlier in time on the type station, and characterizing all the cultures of the Intermediate period in New York, is a moderately thick, coarse to medium grit-tempered, gray to black or buff colored ware, derived from fairly large, unornamented, straight-sided, conoidal-based vessels, cord- or fabric-roughened over the entire surface both outside and inside. (Plate 8, fig. 5 and trait table, pages 31ff.)

Type 2, which overlaps with and finally supplants Type 1 ware at Vinette's, and which was apparently coextensive with it at Wickham's,[2] has medium to medium fine grit-, sand and grit, or sand-tempered paste; is brown, buff or terra-cotta in color; and derives from small pots having mildly constricted necks and straight to slightly everted rims, pointed bases, and flat, rounded, or pointed outsloping lips. The prevailing style of ornamentation, which was applied over the entire body, as well as the shoulder and rim, is rectangular dentate impression in simple rectilinear patterns. Rocker-stamping is common. The interior surface usually exhibits the channeled markings of the scraping tool. (Plate 8, figs. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, *et al* and trait table, pages 31ff.)

The fourth category, containing 79 sherds, comprises a ware unique in the writer's experience, which he has termed Wickham Punctate. This is related to the Point Peninsula component both stratigraphically and typologically (rectangular dentate impressions, rocker-stamping, interior channeling, etc.) Four variants are distinguishable, designated respectively,

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[1] Compare Plates 7 and 64 in Ritchie, 1944.

[2] The relative proportions of these two types of wares at Wickham's suggests that the Point Peninsula component at this site equates with the middle period of occupation of the Vinette site.

A, B, C, and D. All are tempered with medium coarse to medium grit or sand and grit aplastic; the dominant hardness is 2-2.5; the thickness about ¼ inch; and the color brown or buff.

Variant A, represented by 26 rim sherds, is a plain ware having smoothed (5 examples) or roughened body surface finish (cord- or brush-, 11 sherds). Nineteen sherds have circular, annular or linear punctates arranged in single or multiple horizontal or vertical rows on the rim and shoulder. The rim form is straight in 11 cases, everted in 8, and 6 bear collars, incipient or pronounced, formed by applique. The lip shape is flat or rounded. The interior, in most cases, is channeled from the scraping tool. No adequate estimate of the vessel size and shape is permitted by the limited material. (See Plate 8, fig. 26 and trait table on pages 31ff.)

Variant B, known from 20 sherds, is a smooth-surfaced incised ware, Round or oval punctates in horizontal rows are found on 3 sherds. On one sherd vertical and zigzag lines, executed in rectangular dentate impressions, are combined with horizontal incising. The decorative element, mainly broad incising, has been applied in parallel horizontal, oblique, or vertical arrangements, sometimes so combined as to produce a confused pattern of crossed lines. One rim has a herringbone design. Embellishment has been given to the rim, shoulder, lip, and in one case, to the interior rim surface.

The rim form is evenly divided between straight and mildly everted. One incipient collar is present. Lips are flat or rounded. The interior vessel surface is for the most part channeled.

No bases were found and no sherds of sufficient size to determine the pot form. (See Plate 8, figs. 3, 24, 25, *et al* and trait table, pages 31ff.)

Variant C. This type, defined on the scanty basis of 4 sherds, bears circular punctates and corded-stick impressions in simple rectilinear patterns on rim and shoulder. One rim is straight, 3 are slightly everted, one of which bears a prominent collar. The lip is rounded in 3 cases, flat in the fourth. Half show channeled interiors. (See trait table, pages 31ff.)

Variant D, determined from 29 sherds plus 21 additional sherds from two pots of this number, has a prevailingly smoothed exterior body surface (9 sherds have channeled interiors). The embellishment consists of rectangular dentate impressions in various rectilinear combinations including the herringbone, zigzag, and triangle complex. Rocker-stamping is also a feature. Half the sherds are punctated with the large circular impression (usually producing an interior boss) common to the whole category. Neck, rim, shoulder, and lip carry ornamentation for the most part. Three rims are vertical, 13 are everted in mild to moderate degree, and there are 6 weak to well defined collars. (See Plate 8, figs. 8, 11, 14, *et al* and trait table on pages 31ff.)

Burials

Mention has already been made of the fact that many skeletons, without accompanying grave goods, but probably pertaining to the Wickham site, have at various times been exhumed from the bordering sand ridge north of the occupied terrace, in the course of cellar, drainage, and other excavations.

In the explored village area were uncovered four fragmentary burials, too poorly preserved for restoration, one of which certainly belonged to the first or Point Peninsula component. None had mortuary offerings. A brief description follows:

Burial 1. Found in test pit of 1942 (Trench 1, Section A, 26 inches from southeast corner). Infant, in brown sand (Stratum 2), depth to skull 24 inches, on right side, headed N.N.W., facing S.S.W., skull crushed, all bones below thorax missing.

Burial 2. Also from test pit, at center of south end. A badly disturbed and much broken adult skeleton without skull, depth 25 inches in brown sand (Stratum 2).

Burial 3. Found in 1943 near center of Trench 1, Section 1, depth 37 inches. Fragmentary skeleton of adult female (?), closely flexed on left side, headed N.E. (?), facing S.E. (?). Bones very fragile, upper portion of skeleton destroyed by intrusive hearth (in Stratum 2). Lay on subsoil in an area of very black compact soil under layer of fire-broken stones which coincided in extent with the black zone (remnant of Stratum 3, not yet recognized at this time, for reasons given above). It now seems definitely assured that this was a Point Peninsula burial partly destroyed by Owasco period intrusion (See Fig. 3, A).

Burial 4. Exposed near the northwest corner of Trench 1, Section 4 (1943), at depth of 20 inches and 10 inches above subsoil. Fragmentary adult skeleton, loosely flexed, left side, headed west, facing N.W.

Conclusions

The combined evidence of stratigraphy and typology on the Wickham site overwhelmingly supports the hypothesis of culture superposition, with a later Owasco horizon and an earlier Point Peninsula level of occupation. There seems clearly to have taken place, primarily through pitting, a partial obliteration of the black basal stratum (number 3) pertaining to the latter, accompanied by an intermingling of its industrial contents with the brown deposit (Stratum 2), representing the accumulating debris of the Owasco habitation. This new indication of the relative antiquity of the cultures concerned confirms the data from the Jack's Reef site, where a rich burial of the Point Peninsula Focus occurred in a subsoil pit beneath three feet of unbroken early Owasco (Canandaigua Focus) midden.[1]

It accomplishes much more than this, however, since it provides at Brewerton an additional vital link in the extraordinary stratigraphic succession containing most of the major occupations defined by the writer for New York state.[2] Supplemented by the evidence of ceramic typology the sequence may be expanded to include the two principal manifestations of western and central New York, apparently absent from Brewerton, viz., the Middlesex and Hopewellian cultures. Indirectly, it also affords a crosstie with the Coastal Aspect of eastern New York.

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[1] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 148-150.

[2] Ritchie, 1944, Plates 1, 2, 4.

This epitome of prehistory, as disclosed at Brewerton, begins on the Archaic time level with the Lamoka and the Brewerton foci. Unfortunately, the still somewhat obscure temporal relationship of these oldest definable cultures is not here revealed,[1] but both are seen to precede the Vinette manifestation of the Point Peninsula culture on three sites.[2] The Point Peninsula in turn has now been demonstrated to antedate the early (Canandaigua) Focus of the Owasco Aspect on the Wickham site, while on Smith's (Iroquois) Island a prehistoric Iroquois occupation with burials has thoroughly deranged older deposits containing Lamoka, Brewerton, Point Peninsula, and Owasco artifacts. This interlocking of the constituent segments of the cultural sequence at Brewerton is illustrated in Figure 6.

The chronological relationship in this progression, probably the most manifold and instructive yet found in the northeastern area, of the locally missing components of the Intermediate period, is supplied by ceramic evidence from the Point Peninsula constituent. This concerns Vinette 1 and 2 wares, already described in text and trait table. The first was conclusively shown to be the earlier form on the key Vinette station, where it was almost wholly supplanted by the second during the period of habitation. A somewhat cruder and thicker form of Type 1 ware comprises the sole fictile fabric known from the Middlesex Focus (Vine Valley Aspect)[3] and is the major ceramic element of the New York Hopewellian.[4] Type 1 ware is present in the intrusive complex at the Lamoka Lake station.[5] Recently it has been found associated with a typical Point Peninsula burial complex at Cuylerville, Livingston County, N. Y.;[6] and it is a constituent of the Early Coastal (Throgs Neck-Grantville Period) in southeastern New York.[7] It belongs to the earliest pottery level at the Foster's Cove and Camp Maud Eaton sites in Andover, Massachusetts. At the latter it is associated with sandy grit-tempered ware having a "wiped-surface" and both side- and corner-notched arrowpoints. Bullen, referring to the upper level of the Brewerton Focus sites, suggests the possibility "that pottery and points of these forms were introduced into Andover by influences similar to the late 'Archaic' of New York."[8] General similarities in vessel shape and surface treatment are to be noted between this Vinette 1 pottery and Pope's Creek ware of the Middle Atlantic area.[9] While its wider distribution is as yet undetermined it seems to be one of the basic early Woodland wares in the Eastern United States and its early position in the cultures of the Intermediate period in New York is unequivocal. Hence it may tentatively be regarded as one of the first, if not actually the first ceramic type in this state.

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[1] Because the Lamoka is everywhere wholly preceramic and the upper levels of the Brewerton Focus sites at Brewerton contain Point Peninsula ceramic types, interpreted as an introduced increment in the final stage of occupation, the priority of the Lamoka is assumed. An overlapping of the Lamoka and Brewerton foci is found, however, in the Frontenac Focus (Ritchie, 1944, pp. 268-292 and 1945).

[2] The Lamoka occurs in an intact clay-silt stratum beneath the Point Peninsula component on the Vinette site (Ritchie, 1944, p. 163). As stated in footnote 1, potsherds of Vinette 1 and 2 wares appear sporadically and in small numbers in the upper layer of refuse on both the Robinson and the Oberlander, No. 1 sites (Ritchie, 1940).

[3] Ritchie, 1944, p. 192. Subsequent study of sherds in New York State Museum.

[4] Ritchie, 1938, pp. 12, 18, 34.

[5] Ritchie, 1932, p. 112.

[6] Studied through the courtesy of Mr. Robert R. Hill, Rochester, N. Y.

[7] Smith, 1944, pp. 92 ff., Plate IX, fig. 17, and by correspondence of May 12, 1946. I am indebted to Mr. Smith for the opportunity of examining these sherds. This ware was also seen by the writer on eastern Long Island in the collection of Mr. Roy Latham of Orient. It was found on the Tiffany, Hand's Creek, and Fresh Meadow sites, on Three Mile Harbor, L.I.

[8] Bullen, 1946, p. 26; 1946a, pp. 38, 42.

[9] Holmes, 1903, pp. 153-155.

Vinette 2 ware, stratigraphically somewhat later at Brewerton, appears to stem from some source west or northwest of New York. Fundamental resemblances in decorative technique and design to the Illinois Hopewell were remarked by Griffin.[1] It forms a major element on numerous Woodland stations in lower Ontario[2] and on one in Upper New England,[3] and it is the exclusive ware on numerous camp sites in the St. Lawrence valley in New York.[4] In eastern New York it occurs on what has been referred to as an Early Coastal site.[5] Its non-pottery associations in Canada and the St. Lawrence valley, insofar as known, are very similar to those on the Vinette and Wickham Point Peninsula components. They are unknown for The Weirs site in New Hampshire.

The indications are, therefore, that a second ceramic tradition was introduced during the course of the Intermediate period. Whether it came as a diffused element, as part of a larger complex, or was carried on a migratory wave is not yet ascertainable. There are grounds for support of the first or second premises and for believing that the Middlesex-Hopewellian cultures largely if not wholly antedate the influx of this increment. Here, again, is testimony from another source in support of the cultural and chronological sequence postulated by the writer on other evidence for the Intermediate period.[6]

Apparently accompanying this ware on certain of the northern stations is another and rather generalized Woodland pottery, grit-tempered and decorated with corded-stick, dentate stamp, and to a much lesser degree, punctate impressed (in this respect suggesting Wickham Punctate). There seems reason to believe that this ware could have been the prototype of the classic Owasco type of the early or Canandaigua Focus, a point which redirects attention to the measure of continuity indicated by the shared or linked traits of these two cultures.[7] While the combined weight of the cultural and craniological[8] evidence to date militates against the simple assumption of a Point Peninsula derived Owasco complex, the facts surely suggest the partial derivation of the latter from the total complex comprehended under the still somewhat loose designation "Point Peninsula Focus" in the Ontario-New York area during the Late Prehistoric time interval. Studies already underway may clarify this problem.

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[1] By conversation with Dr. James B. Griffin, Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States, University of Michigan, after his examination of the Vinette material on May 3, 1941.

[2] White's Island and Idywilde Point, Rice Lake, Northumberland County, collected by Messrs. Albert J. Hoffman of Rochester, N. Y., and Peter M. Pringle, of Toronto, Ontario, respectively. Also found by the writer near Gore's Landing, Rice Lake. Bob's Lake, Frontenac Co., collected by Mr. John Carter, Clayton, N. Y.

[3] The Weirs, outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee, Belknap Co., New Hampshire. Moorehead, 1922, pp. 208-210. Seen through the courtesy of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

[4] Found by the writer on sites in the following localities: Point Peninsula (4 sites), Black River Bay, foot of Grindstone Island, Perch Lake, all in Jefferson County; Heuvelton and Long Sault Island, St. Lawrence County.

[5] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 108-112. Studied through the courtesy of Messrs. V. J. Schaefer, P. S. Miller, and J. A. Angus of Schenectady, New York.

[6] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 112-115.

[7] See trait table herein and Ritchie, 1944, Plate 165 and Summary (pp. 329-340).

[8] Ritchie, 1944, pp. 100-101, 186.

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Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
CHIPPED STONE					
Projectile points	6	1-3	L[1]	narrow, stemmed	25
	6	6,7	P	broad, stemmed	23
	6	4,5	L[1]	narrow, side-notched	7
			P	broad, side-notched, thin	6
	6	22	P	broad, side-notched, thin, expanded base	1
	6	42	P	broad, side-notched, thin, expanded scraper base	2
	6	8-10	L[1]	broad, side-notched, thick	23
	6	52	P	broad, side-notched, thick, round-ended	3
	6	11	N	broad, side-notched, thick, eared	1
	6	12,13	L[1]	corner-notched	33
			N	corner-notched, round-ended	1
	6	14,15	N	corner-notched, rounded shoulders	3
	6	23	N	corner-notched, angular edges	2
	6	16-18	P	semilozenge-shaped	18
	6	19	N	lozenge-shaped	1
	6	20,54	L	pentagonal-shaped	6
	9	1-3	L[2]	triangular, equilateral, straight base	37
	6	24,25	N	triangular, equilateral, straight base, convex edges	2
	9	4-8	L[2]	triangular, equilateral, concave base	48
	9	9	L[2]	triangular, equilateral, V-shaped concave base	8
	9	11,12	L[2]	triangular, isosceles, straight base	23
	9	13-15	L[2]	triangular, isosceles, concave base	30
	9	16-19	L[2]	triangular, isosceles, V-shaped concave base	10
	9	10	N	triangular, equilateral, convex base	1
Spear points	6	34	N	narrow, stemmed	2
	6	35	N	narrow, side-notched	1
Knives	6	36, 63,64	P	flake, edge or edges retouched	13
	6	26	P	thick, retouched prismatic flake	4

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[1] Because of their great rarity in Owasco, and their dominance in Point Peninsula, these types are utilized as Point Peninsula diagnostics in the text.

[2] Because of their great rarity in Point Peninsula, and their dominance in Owasco, these types are utilized as Owasco diagnostics in the text.

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
CHIPPED STONE					
Knives *(contd.)*	6	38	N	willow leaf-shaped	1
	6	39	N	trianguloid, assymetric base	2
	6	27,37	N	trianguloid, assymetric edges	5
Scrapers	6	29	L	ovate, end	42
	6	30	P	trianguloid, end (from flake)	12
	6	31,32	P	triangular, end (chipped both sides)	11
	6	40	P	stemmed, end	1
	6	41	N	side-notched, end	2
	6	42	P	broad, side-notched, thin point, expanded scraper base	2
	6	43	N	prismatic flake, end	2
	6	44	N	semilozenge-shaped, end	1
	6	33	L	retouched flake, side	15
Saws	9	24	O	ovate, edges serrated	1
Drills	9	27-29	L	based on rough spall	6
	9	30	L	straight	6
	6	45	P	expanded base	15
	9	31	L	expanded, rectanguloid base	9
	6	47	L	expanded, trianguloid base	2
	6	49	L	expanded, side-notched base	4
	6	46	P	expanded, side-notched base, very short point	1
	6	48	N	stemmed, expanded center	1
	9	32,34	O	T-shaped base	4
	9	35	O	Y-shaped base	6
Cache blades	6	50	P	finely flaked, thin, trianguloid	7
Strike-a-lights (?)	9	36,37	O	triangular, biconvex in section, with smoothed or battered base	9
Jasper	6	52,54 58,59	P	red, flakes, points, scrapers, knives	95
	6	53, 55,56 57,59	P	yellow, flakes, points, scrapers, knives	100
Coxsackie flint	6	59	O	green, flakes	3

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
CHIPPED STONE					
Chalcedony	6	59	P	red-pink, flakes	1
Quartz crystals	6	59,60	N	flakes or crystal (one worked)	19
Quartzite	9	8	O	flakes or implements	5
Celts	7	1	P	rectanguloid, of sandstone	10
	7	2	P	trianguloid, of sandstone	4
Disks	7	4	O	thin, chipped sandstone	1
			O	thin, chipped sandstone, notched opposite sides	1
Aberrant forms	6	51	N	sickle-shaped blade	1
	6	53	P	point, end battered blunt (for strike-a-light?)	2
POLISHED STONE					
Celts	7	8	O	rectanguloid, thin	4
			O	thick-polled	3
			O	bar type (fragmentary)	1
Celt-like scrapers	7	9	O	trianguloid, thin	3
Adzes	7	19	L	plano-convex	3
	7	10	N	beveled (reworked)	1
Gorgets or pendants	6	84-86	L	fragmentary, holed	11
	9	39	N	trianguloid, side-notched	1
Pigment pestles(?)	9	38	N	cylindrical, ornamented with paired incised encircling lines	1
Awls	6	62	N	polished splinter	1
Platform pipes	11	21	P	reworked section of straight-base type	1
Pipes	11	22	L	steatite bowl fragment	2

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
ROUGH STONE					
Hammer-stones	7	5	L	unpitted pebble	8
	7	16	O	oval bipitted	5
	7	15	O	faceted pebble	1
	7	11	O	thick, discoidal	9
	7	12	O	thick, discoidal, bipitted	2
Mauls	7	18	P	large, rectanguloid pebble, battered one or both ends	7
Anvilstones	7	17	L	scarified pebble	5
Abrading-stones	7	6	L	tabular form, abraded on one or more surfaces	9
	6	71	N	grooved shaft rubber	1
			P	shaped sandstone pebble, narrow, bluntly pointed or chisel-like edge	1
Pestles	7	13	L	cylindrical	3
Mullers	7	14	L	unilaterally smoothed pebble	1
			P	oval, bilaterally smoothed pebble	1
Combination tools	7	17	O	combined hammer and anvil	1
			O	combined muller and anvil	1
Mortars			L	single shallow grinding surface	1
Choppers(?)			N	oval	1
Netsinkers	7	3	L	notched flat pebble	61
Hematite paintstones	6	87	L	ground fragment of fossiliferous hematite	2
Sinewstones	7	7	L	flat pebble, multiple shallow grooves	1
Pendants	6	83	N	rectanguloid, of sandstone, holed	1
Perforated stones			N	naturally perforated, ovate, weathered limestone pebble	1
Steatite pots	6	80-82	P	sherds only	19
NATIVE COPPER					
Arrowpoints	6	61	N	flat, trianguloid	1
MICA	6	70	P	uncut sheet of muscovite	4

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
BONE AND ANTLER					
Awls	10	29, 30	L	rough splinter, bird and mammal long bone	44
	10	31-33	L	ground or polished splinter, bird and mammal long bone	46
	10	52, 53	L	deer ulna	25
	10	39	O	deer styliform	1
	10	49, 54	N	bear ulna	1
	10	50	N	bear radius	3
	10	56	N	bear fibula	2
	10	57	O	bear splanchnic bone	1
	10	51	O	raccoon fibula	5
	10	58	N	raccoon splanchnic bone	1
	10	55	O	humerus of goose	1
	10	41	N	lateral catfish spine	2
			O	long bones, unidentified mammals and birds	2
	10	40	N	reworked from harpoon	2
Needles	9	77, 78	L	thin, curved, perforated	50
Flakers	9	72	O	deer antler tine, tip scarified, base rough or smoothed	3
	9	73	L	antler, cylindrical, small	1
	9	70	N	long bone section, tip scarified	7
	9	71	N	same, opposite sides notched near top	1
	9	69	L	long bone section, edges chipped	2
	9	65	N	rectangular bone section, ends scarified	1
Beaming tools			L	deer metapodial	2
			O	bear tibia	1
Fishhooks	9	42	L	from flat bone, knobbed shank	2
Gorges	9	74	P	short, bipointed splinter	3
Harpoons	10	46	L	single unilateral barb	5
	10	35, 36	O	single bilateral barbs	5
	10	1-28	L[1]	multiple bilateral barbs	134
	10	47, 48	O	multiple unilateral barbs	8
	10	26	O	multiple bilateral barbs at both ends	2
	6	69, 74	P	multiple unilateral barbs (weak)	2

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[1] This type is so rare in Point Peninsula, that it has been considered an Owasco diagnostic in the text.

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
BONE AND ANTLER					
Harpoons (*contd.*)	6	72, 73	P	multiple unilateral barbs (weak, straight-edged)	4
	6	65, 75	P	multiple unilateral barbs (strong, straight-edged)	2
	6	66, 76	P	multiple bilateral barbs (weak, straight-edged	23
	6	67, 77	P	multiple bilateral barbs (strong, straight-edged	9
	10	44	O	(broad) shank, curved, truncated base	69
	10	42	O	(broad) shank, curved, pointed base	18
	10	43	L	(broad) shank, curved, oblique base	2
Double-pointed implements	9	75, 76	L	flat or rounded bipointed splinter	4
Arrowpoints	9	48	L	conical antler point	2
	9	49-51	O	flat, lanceolate, bone point	9
	9	52	N	flat, lanceolate, bone point, side-notched base	1
	9	53	N	flat, lanceolate, bone point, with stem	1
	9	56	P	spike-shaped projectile (?) point	2
	9	54	O	terminal phalange of deer ground to point	1
	9	57, 58	N	flat, triangular, barbed point	2
	6	69	P	multiple unilateral barbs, closely spaced	1
	6	68	P	multiple bilateral barbs, straight-edged, closely spaced	1
	9	55	O	multiple bilateral barbs, made from harpoon tip	1
Beads	9	44	O	short, tubular, of bird bone	1
Celt sockets (?)	9	68	O	section of deer antler beam, partially excavated, decorated flange or collar around orifice, decorated top, slotted at either end	1
Dishes	9	45	O	box turtle carapace, smoothed all over	1
Beaver incisor tools	9	59	L	whole, incisal edge gouge-shaped	21
	9	60, 61	L	split, long edges ground sharp	6

Category	Page No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
BONE AND ANTLER					
Porcupine incisor tools	9	62	N	whole, incisal edge gouge-shaped	1
	9	63	P	whole, incisal edge chisel-shaped	4
			N	split, edge ground to point	1
Worked bear teeth	9	40	N	canine, apex ovally perforated by cutting	1
Pendants of human bone	9	46	O	circular (?) skull section, smoothed, marginally perforated	1
Combs	6	78	P	flat bone, decorated	1
Flutes or whistles	9	64	O	with multiple round perforations	1
Pottery stamps	9	47	N	snapping turtle plastron segment, one edge dentated	1
Phalangeal ornaments?	9	41	N	deer phalange, longitudinally split, large oval central perforation	1
Gaming pieces (?)	9	43	N	flat rectangular section of long bone	1
Antler toggle (?) points	9	67	N	thick point, triangular in section, with one weak barb, and broken perforated base	1
Decorated bone and antler	10	34	N	harpoon base, striped transversely with red paint (?)	1
	9	66	N	ground long bone sections, edge or edges nicked	2
	9	68	N	antler celt socket(?), top and flange ornamented with short incised lines and indeterminable incised designs	1
	6	78	P	flat bone comb fragment, decorated with incised arrow design	1

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
CERAMICS					
PIPES					
Form	11	1, 5	O	obtuse angle elbow type	9
	11	3, 4	L	obtuse angle type	6
	11	2, 18	L	tubular type, conical	3
Decoration technique	11	16	L	incised	1
			O	punctate	1
	11	12, 18	L	linear impression	2
	11	1, 3	O	dentate impression	16
Design	11	2, 12	O	mammaliform bosses	4
	11	1	O	impressed chevrons	2
	11	8	O	impressed concentric rectangles	1
	11	3, 5	O	interrupted groups of impressed vertical lines	6
	11	13	O	impressed tesselations	3
	11	11	O	impressed herringbone	1
	11	6	O	impressed vertical lines, continuous	2
	11	13	O	scutiform boss	1
	11	17	O	impressed horizontal lines, continuous	1
	11	7	O	impressed checkerwork	1
	11	1, 5	O	single or multiple impressed horizontal lines	14
	11	18	L	encircling zones of impressed oblique lines	1
	11	4, 19	L	unornamented	19
	11	1-3	L[1]	ornamented	23
Bowl form	11	8	O	rhomboidal	1
	11	2, 12	L	oval	4
	11	27	L	rectangular	1
	11	1, 3	L	round	19
Stem form	11	23	L	round	18
	11	24	L	oval	13
	11	25	L	rectangular	4
	11	26	O	rhomboidal	3

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[1] If the tublar pipe shown on Plate 11, fig. 18 is Point Peninsula, as assumed on general typological considerations, it is the only known departure from the rule that tubular and obtuse angle pipes, both of stone and clay, pertaining to this culture are unornamented. A very few platform pipes have minor engraved designs.

Category	Blate No.	Figure No.	Culture Inventory see page 8	Trait	Frequency
CERAMICS (*contd.*)					
Temper	11	1-9	L	grit	85
	11	10	O	shell	2
BEADS	11	38	N	round, perforated	1
COILS	11	28-31	L	oval or round in section	8
NODULES	11	32	L	discoidal mass of potter's clay	6
				OWASCO VESSELS	
PASTE Tempering	14	1-15		grit	2600
				shell	1
Texture				coarse	22
				medium coarse	259
				medium	1663
				medium fine	657
Hardness (based on 25)				2—2.5	5
				2.5—3	7
				3—3.5	3
				3.5—4	10
Thickness (in inches based on 25)				minimum (1/8)	
				maximum (3/8)	
				mean (1/4)	
Color				gray-brown (drab)[1]	377
				earthy brown (natal brown)	1407
				buff (avellaneous to wood brown)	705
				terra-cotta (vinaceous tawny)	112
Method of manufacture				coiled (coil fracture planes)	7
				paddle and anvil (?) (ware has laminated structure)	28
	11	28-34		coil sections found	8

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[1] Ridgway, Robert, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D.C., 1912. Not generally applicable because of individual sherd variation.

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.		Trait	Frequency
CERAMICS *(contd.)* Surface finish treatment				roughened	1186
	13			— cord	1181
				— fabric	3
				— brush	2
				plain	168
Decoration technique	14	2		incised	15
	14	8, 15		punctate	11
	14	3-7		impressed	1072
				combination of incised and impressed	2
Element incised	14	2		narrow	12
				broad	3
Punctate	14	8		circular	9
				annular	1
	14	15		cuneiform	1
Impressed	14	10		dentate stamp—circular or oval	12
				—rectangular	3
	14	11-14		corded-stick	1054
				coiled basket (?)	2
				corded-stick, overlay	1
Design	14	6,9		simple rectilinear in horizontal, vertical, or oblique lines; horizontal bands	699
				chevron	3
	14	6		herringbone	19
	14	11		triangle complex	21
	14	1,7		plat	6
	14	1,12		all-over pattern	78
	14	2		tesselated	2
				crisscross	1
Distribution	13			rim—inside	455
	13			—outside	508
	13			lip	394
	13			shoulder	44

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.		Trait	Frequency
CERAMICS *(contd.)*					
Form Rim	14	7		straight	30
	14	6,12		everted	459
	14	5		inverted	1
	14	5,6,9		crenated	24
				collar	
				—incipient (thickened rim)	17
Lip	14	1,7		flat	478
	14	3		rounded	63
				pointed	4
				insloping	2
	14	11,13		outsloping	134
Body	13			elongated	6
	11	35,36		globular (miniature)	3
Base	13			pointed	12
Oral	13			circular	5
Secondary features	13			inside smoothed	823
	12			drilled for repair	13
Miniature or toy vessels	11	35-37		plain or ornamented; height range from 1 1/8″ to 2 1/8″	21

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	POINT PENINSULA VESSELS	Vinette 1	Vinette 2	Wickham Punctate A	Wickham Punctate B	Wickham Punctate C	Wickham Punctate D
Paste tempering			grit	17	204	20	14	4	25
			sand		6				
			sand and grit	15	58	6	6		4
Texture			coarse		2				1
			medium coarse	22	41	6	3	1	3
			medium	10	192	17	15	3	21
			medium fine		33	3	2		4
Hardness (based on 25)			2-2.5	6	15	17	16	2	21
			2.5-3	18	8	4	4	2	2
			3-4	1	2	4			2
Thickness (in inches based on 25)			minimun	1/4	1/4	1/4	3/16	5/16	3/16
			maximum	9/16	1/2	7/16	1/2	3/8	7/16
			mean	3/8	3/8	5/16	3/8	5/16	5/16
Color			gray-brown (drab)[1]		27	2	4		2
			earthy brown (natal brown)		134	14	11	3	20
			buff (avellaneous to wood brown)	30	81	9	3	1	6
			terra-cotta (vinaceous-tawny)	2	26	1	2		1
Method of manufacture	8	6	coiled (coil fracture planes)	4	5	2			1
			paddle and anvil (?) (ware has laminated structure)		3				
Surface finish treatment			smoothed		25	5	3	2	5
			roughened						
	8	8	—cord	32	14	8		2	1
	8	1	—brush		4	3			1
	8	8	—outside		8			2	2
	8	5	—inside and outside	32					
Decoration technique	8	13	incised		27		19		
	8	17, 28	punctate			19	3		14
	8	11	impressed		135		1	4	29
	8	21	rocker-stamped		25				2

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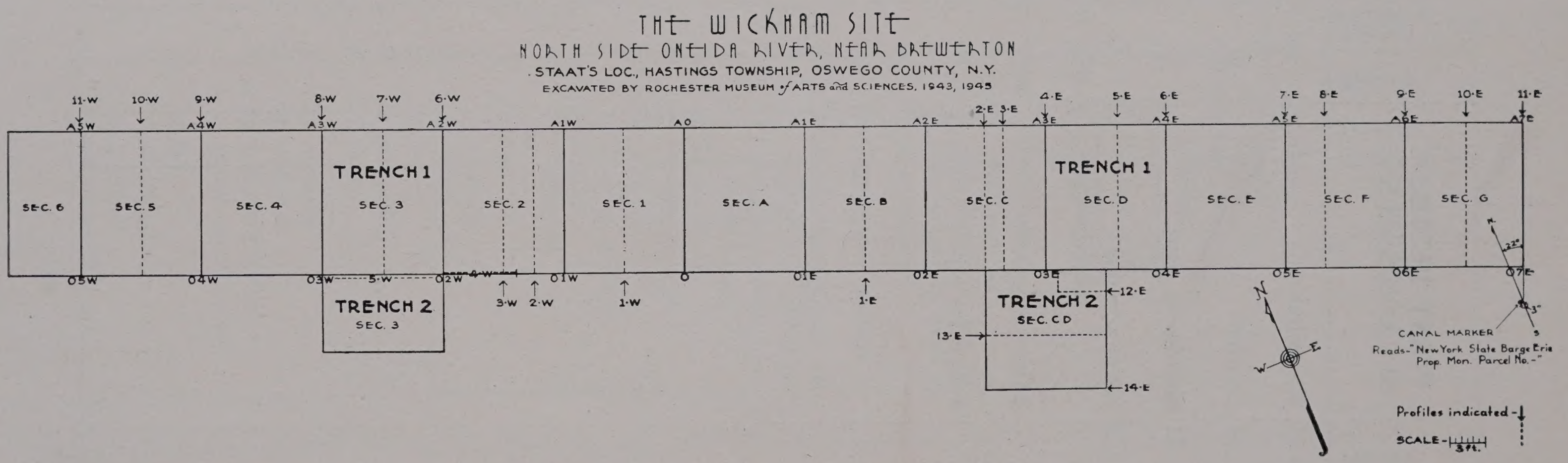
[1] Ridgway, Robert, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D.C., 1912. Not generally applicable because of individual sherd variation.

Category	Plate No.	Figure No.	POINT PENINSULA VESSELS	Vinette 1	Vinette 2	Wickham Punctate A	Wickham Punctate B	Wickham Punctate C	Wickham Punctate D
Element incised	8	18	narrow		21		5		
	8	13	broad		6		15		
Punctate	8	32-35	circular			16	3		10
			annular			1			1
	8	14	comma-shaped						1
	8	28	hemiconical				1		1
	8	17	rectangular						1
	8	24	linear			2	1		
Impressed			dentate-stamp						
	8	11	—rectangular		107		1		29
	8	2, 7	corded-stick		24			4	
	8	22	pseudo scallop shell		4				
	8	16	woven fabric		1				
Rocker-stamped	8	21	rectangular dentate		25				2
Design	8	20	simple rectilinear in horizontal, vertical, or oblique lines; horizontal bands		88	4	18	4	10
	8	34	herringbone		8		1		2
	8	11	triangle complex		3				2
	8	13,18	crisscross		13				
	8	9	all-over pattern		9				
	8	31,33	zigzag				1		3
			tesselated		1				
Distribution			rim						
			—inside		23		1	1	4
	8	15	—outside		29		7	3	20
	8	32	lip		17	1	6		18
	8	21	shoulder		3	18	2	2	8
	8	21	base		2				
Form Rim	8	24	straight	1	14	11	4		3
	8	21	everted		21	8	4	3	13
	8	8, 26	incipient collar			5	1		5
			pronounced collar			1		1	1
Lip	8	21	flat		22	12	8	1	20
	8	32	rounded		8	8	1	3	2
	8	7, 18	pointed	1	9				
	8	21	outsloping		3	1			4

Category	Figure No.	Plate No.	POINT PENINSULA VESSELS	Vinette 1	Vinette 2	Wickham Punctate A	Wickham Punctate B	Wickham Punctate C	Wickham Punctate D
Body	8	21	elongated		1				
Base	8	21	pointed		3				
Oral	8	21	circular or oval		1				2
Secondary features	8	3	inside scraped (channeled)		99	16	12	2	9
			inside smoothed		141	5	5	1	3
			drilled for repair	1	1				1


THE WICKHAM SITE
NORTH SIDE ONEIDA RIVER, NEAR BREWERTON
. STAAT'S LOC., HASTINGS TOWNSHIP, OSWEGO COUNTY, N.Y.
EXCAVATED BY ROCHESTER MUSEUM of ARTS and SCIENCES, 1943, 1945
11·W
10·W
9·W
8·W
7·W
6·W
A5W
A4W
A3W
A2W
A1W
A0
A1E
A2E
2·E
3·E
4·E
5·E
6·E
7·E
8·E
9·E
10·E
11·E
A3E
A4E
A5E
A6E
A7E
TRENCH 1
TRENCH 1
SEC. 6
SEC. 5
SEC. 4
SEC. 3
SEC. 2
SEC. 1
SEC. A
SEC. B
SEC. C
SEC. D
SEC. E
SEC. F
SEC. G
O5W
O4W
O3W
5·W
O2W
4·W
O1W
O
O1E
O2E
O3E
O4E
O5E
O6E
O7E
3·W
2·W
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1·E
TRENCH 2
SEC. 3
TRENCH 2
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E
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22°
3°
CANAL MARKER
Reads-"New York State Barge Erie Prop. Mon. Parcel No.-"
Profiles indicated -
SCALE -
3 ft.

Figure 1. Plan of Trenches at Wickham Site.

For Figures 2—5, see rear cover pocket.

General Culture Subdivisions	Robinson and Oberlander, No. 1 Sites	Vinette Site	Wickham Site	Smith Island Site
Late Prehistoric				Component of Prehistoric Iroquois Aspect
			Component of Canandaigua Focus, Owasco Aspect (brown sand)	Component of Canandaigua Focus, Owasco Aspect
Intermediate	surface Point Peninsula influence	Component of Point Peninsula Focus, Vine Valley Aspect (black sand)	Component of Point Peninsula Focus, Vine Valley Aspect (black sand) (see footnote 2 on page 13)	Component of Point Peninsula Focus, Vine Valley Aspect
Archaic	Component of Brewerton Focus, Laurentian Aspect (black loam and sand)	(bed of broken stones) Component of Lamoka Focus (gray clay and silt)	Possible Archaic Component	Archaic Components (Lamoka and Brewerton Foci) (black loam throughout)

Figure 6. Stratigraphic Sequence at Brewerton, N. Y.

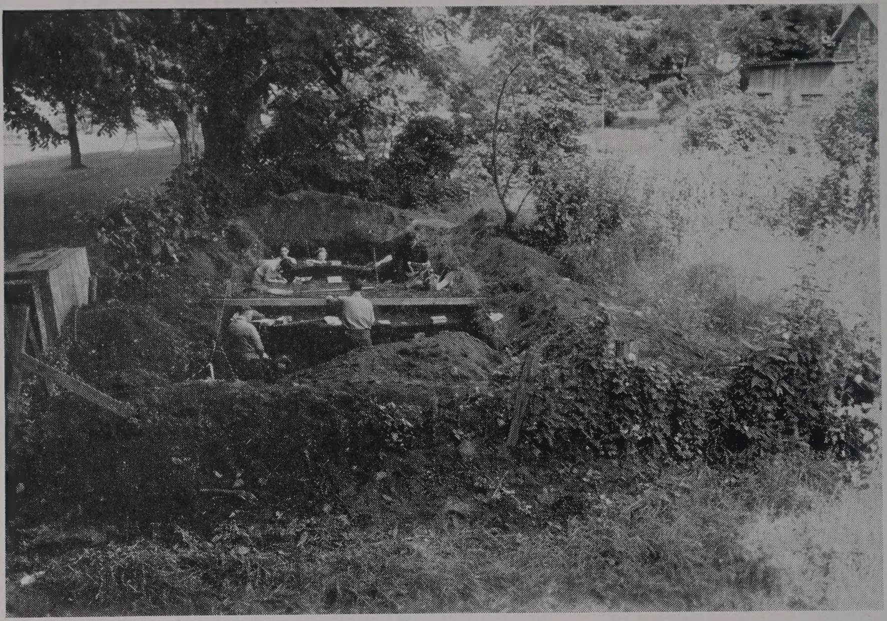

Plate 1. General View of Excavations in Trench 1, Sections 2 and 3, looking West (1943).

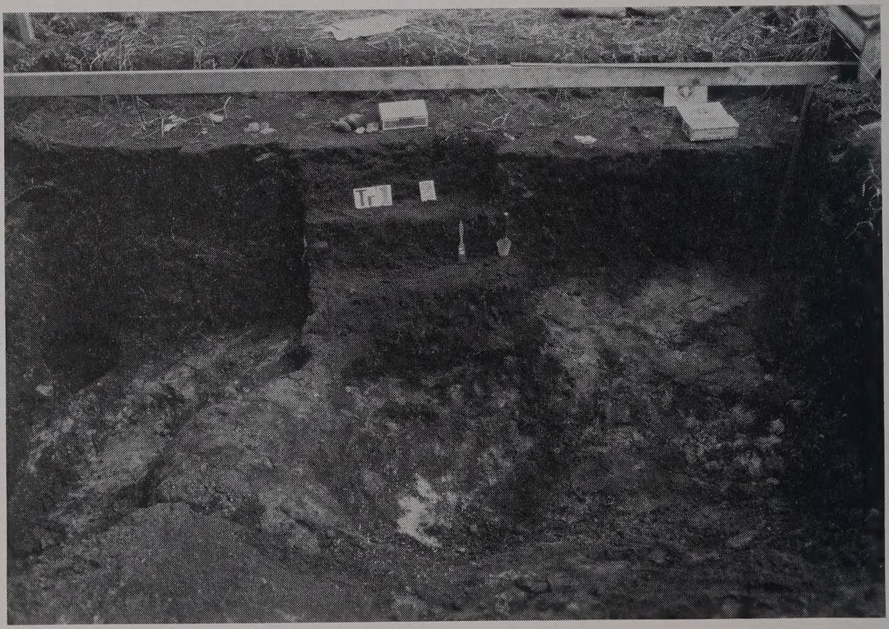

Plate 2. Transverse Section through Trench 1, Section 2, West of Profile 3W, showing Depth and Character of Stratum 2 (Stratum 1, or topsoil, stripped) and Pitting of Subsoil. Looking west. Stake in upper corner is O2W (1943).

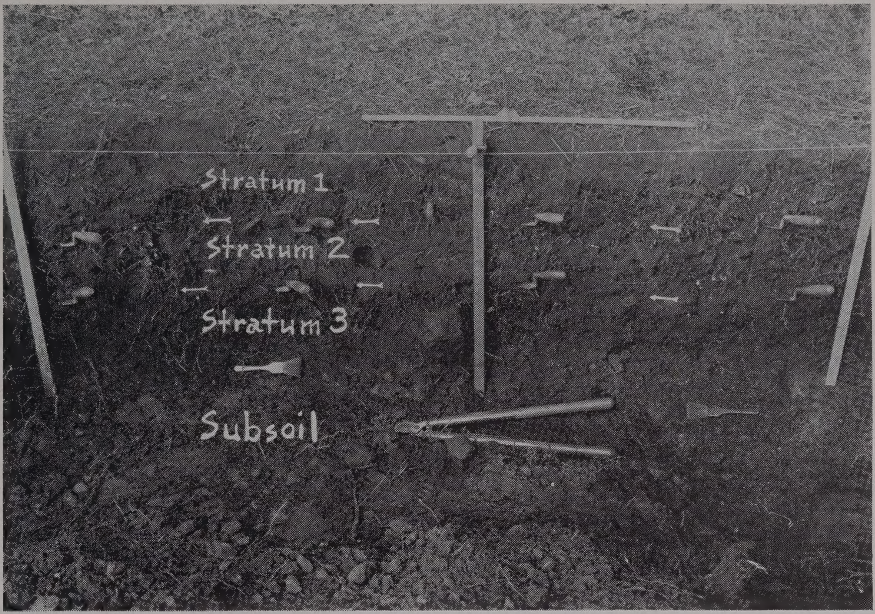
Stratum 1
Stratum 2
Stratum 3
Subsoil

Plate 3. Final Transverse Profile (11E) in Trench 1, Section G, showing Stratirgaphy. Looking east (1945).

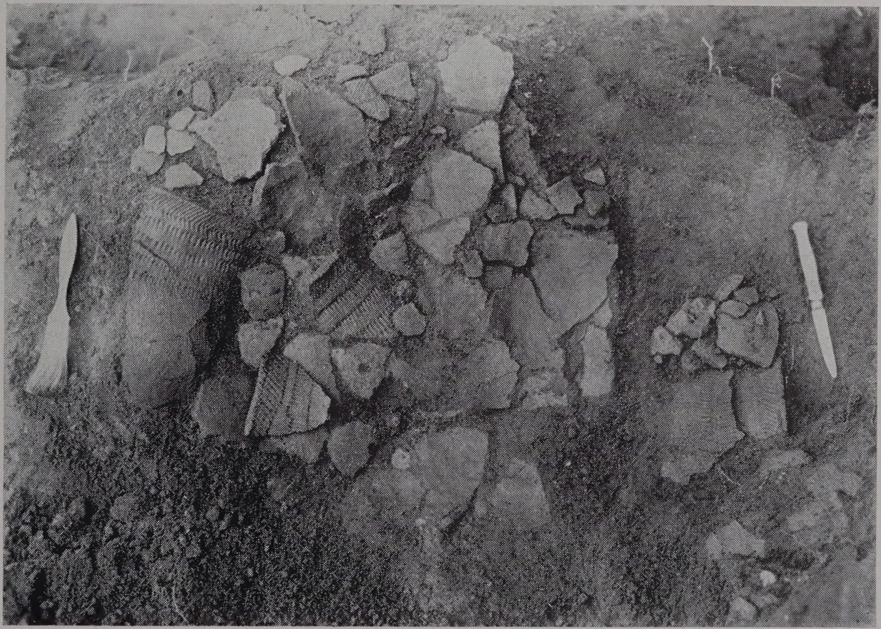

Plate 4. Sherds of Pottery Vessel in situ in Trench 1, Sec. 2, Depth 29-36 Inches. See Figure 3, C and restored pot (AR 38424) on Plate 12 (1943).

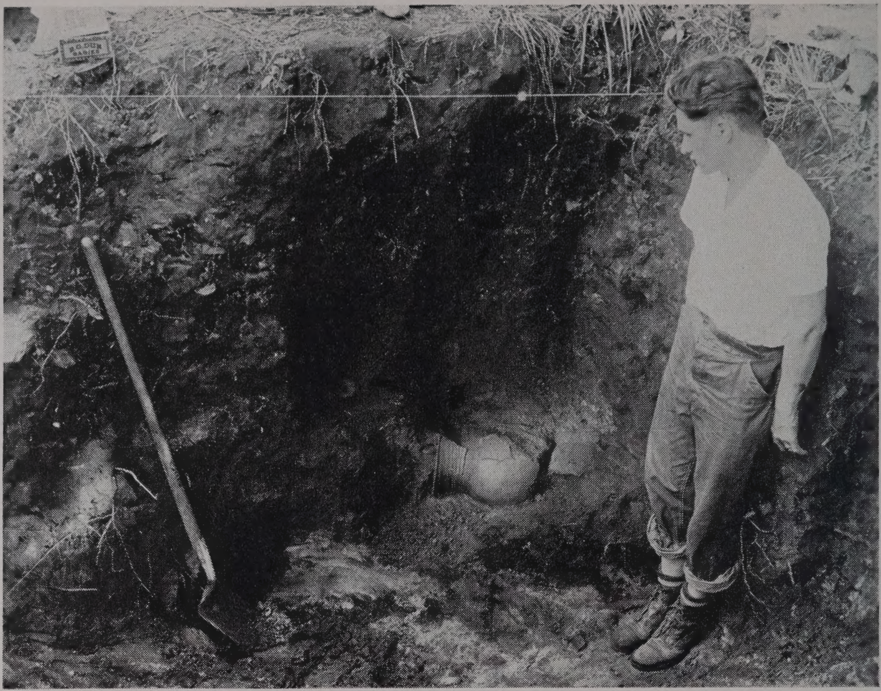

Plate 5. Partially Intact Pottery Vessel in situ in Trench 1, Section 4, Depth 48 Inches. See Figure 3, F and restored pot (AR 38931) on Plate 13 (1943).

Plate 6. Artifacts of Stone, Bone, Mica, and Copper of the Point Peninsula Component, Wickham Site. 1-3, narrow, stemmed projectile points; 4, 5, narrow, side-notched points; 6, 7, broad, stemmed points; 8-10, broad, side-notched, thick points; 11, broad, side-notched, thick, eared point; 12, 13, corner-notched points; 14, 15, corner-notched points with rounded shoulders; 16-18, semilozenge-shaped points; 19, lozenge-shaped point; 20, 21, 54, pentagonal-shaped points; 22, broad, side-notched, thin, expanded base point; 23, corner-notched point with angular edges; 24, 25, triangular, equilateral, straight-based points with convex edges; 26, thick, retouched, prismatic flake knife; 27, 28, 37, 58, trianguloid knives with assymetric edges; 29, ovate end scraper; 30, 57, trianguloid end scrapers (from flake); 31, 32, triangular end scrapers (chipped both sides); 33, retouched flake side scraper) 34, narrow, stemmed spearpoint; 35, narrow, side-notched spearpoint; 36, 63, 64, flake knives, edge retouched; 38, willow leaf-shaped knife; 39, trianguloid knife with assymetric base; 40, stemmed end scraper; 41, side-notched end scraper; 42, broad, side-notched, thin point with expanded scraper base; 43, prismatic flake end scraper; 44, semilozenge-shaped end scraper; 45, expanded base drill; 46, drill with expanded side-notched base and very short point; 47, drill with expanded trianguloid base; 48, stemmed drill with expanded center; 49, drill with expanded side-notched base; 50, finely flaked, thin, trianguloid cache blade; 51, sickle-shaped blade; 52, broad, side-notched, thick, round-ended point; 53, point, end battered blunt for strike-a-light(?); 55, triangular, isosceles, straight-base point; 56, triangular, equilateral, straight-base point; 59, flakes and chips of exotic stone—red and yellow jasper, pink chalcedony, green flint, quartz crystal; 60, point or knife of chipped quartz crystal; 61, flat, trianguloid arrowpoint of native copper; 62, polished stone splinter awl; 65, 75, harpoons with multiple unilateral barbs (strong, straight-edged); 66, 68, 76, harpoons with multiple bilateral barbs (weak, straight-edged); 67, 77, harpoons with multiple bilateral barbs (strong, straight-edged); 69, 74, harpoons with multiple unilateral barbs (weak); 70, uncut sheet of mica (muscovite); 71, grooved shaft rubber; 72, 73, harpoons with multiple unilateral barbs (weak, straight-edged); 78, section of flat, decorated, bone comb; 79, harpoon with multiple bilateral barbs (strong, straight-edged) and broad, curved shank with obliquely cut base; 80-82, rim sherds of ornamented steatite vessels; 83, rectanguloid pendant; 84-86, fragmentary gorgets or pendants; 87, hematite paintstone.

Material: All chipped objects, save as listed above, of local gray Onondaga flint except 24, of limestone; 52-58, 63, 64 of red and yellow jasper; 71, 83, sandstone; 84-86, banded slate.

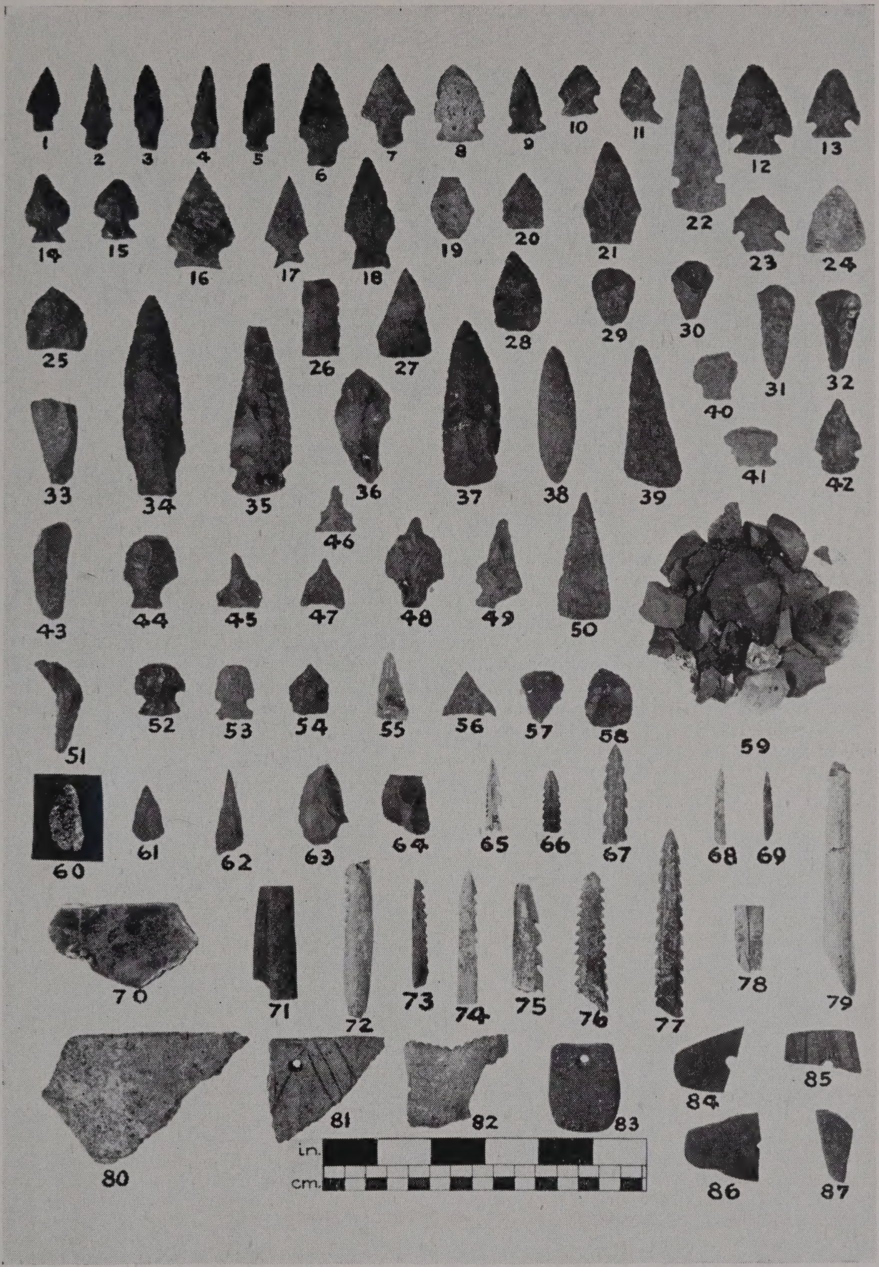
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Plate 6. See opposite page.

Plate 7. Chipped, Rough, and Polished Stone Implements. Point Peninsula and Owasco Cultures, Wickham Site. 1, chipped rectanguloid celt; 2, chipped trianguloid celt; 3, notched netsinker; 4, chipped disk; 5, unpitted pebble hammerstone; 6, tabular abrading stone; 7, flat sinewstone with multiple shallow grooves; 8, thin, rectanguloid celt; 9, thin, celt-like scraper; 10, broken beveled adze, reused as anvilstone (indicated by arrows); 11, thick, discoidal hammerstone; 12, thick, discoidal, bipitted, hammerstone; 13, cylindrical pestle; 14, unilateral muller; 15, faceted pebble hammerstone; 16, oval, bipitted hammerstone; 17, anvilstone; 18, maul, used on both ends; 19, plano-convex adze.

Material: 1-4, 7, 8, 13, 17, sandstone; 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, quartzite; 6, 9, slate; 10, limestone; 16, 19, basalt (?).

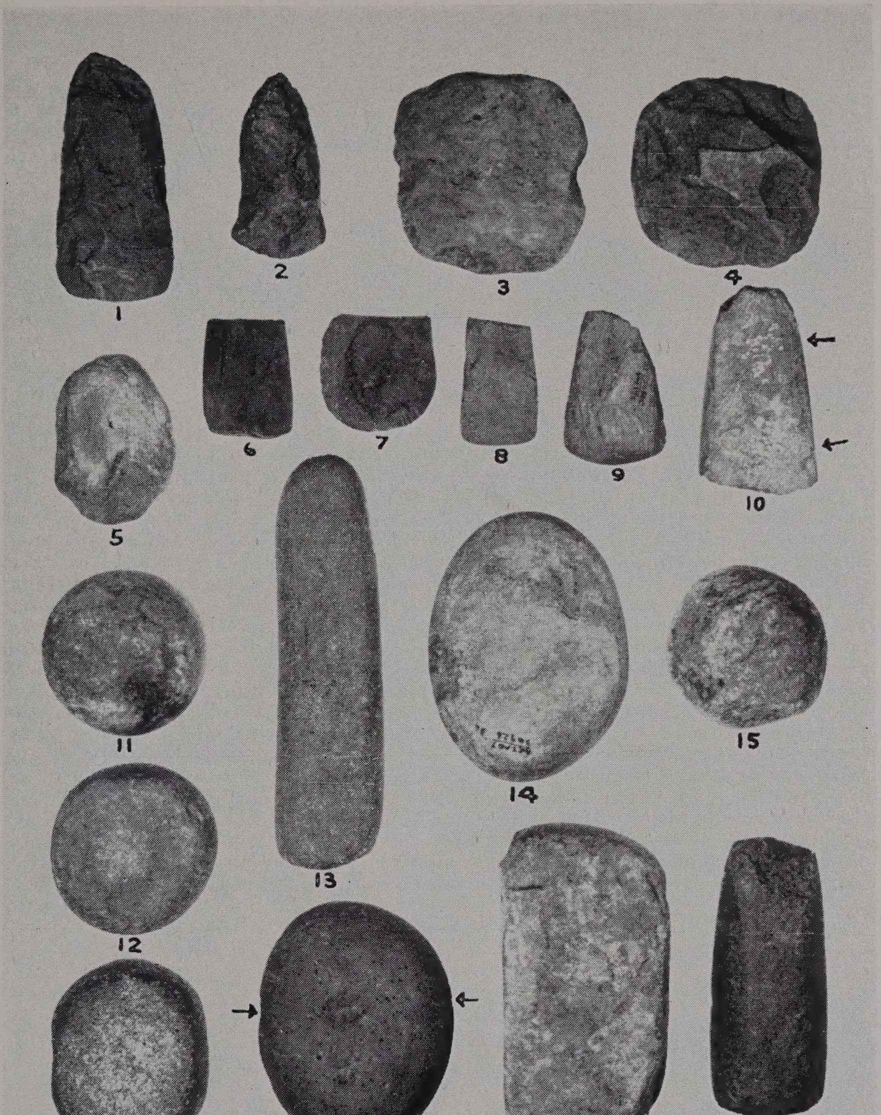
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Plate 8. Partially Restored Vessel and Potsherds of the Point Peninsula Component, Wickham Site. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11-13, 15, 16, 19, 21-23, 27, 29, 30, Vinette 2 ware; 5, Vinette 1 ware; 26, Wickham Punctate A ware; 3, 24, 25, 28, 31, 34, Wickham Punctate B ware; 8, 10, 14, 17, 20, 24, 25, 32-35, Wickham Punctate D ware. 1, brush-roughened surface; 2, linear, corded-stick impressed design; 3, channeled interior; 4, horizontal lines of rocker-stamping; 5, cord-malleated on both surfaces; 6, shows concave fracture surface along coil line; 7, corded-stick impressed linear design; 8, cord-roughened body, linear dentate design, incipient collar; 9, rocker-stamping in all-over pattern; 10, linear dentate decoration; 11, dentate-stamped triangle complex; 12, linear rocker-stamping; 13, incised crisscross decoration; 14, linear arrangement of comma-shaped punctation; 15, impressed cord in crisscross design; 16, woven fabric impressed; 17, rectangular punctation; 18, incised crisscross design; 19, vertically zoned rocker-stamping; 20, vertical, oblique, and horizontal linear dentate design; 21, partially restored vessel with conical base, constricted neck, everted rim and flat outsloping lip, rocker-stamped in all-over pattern; 22, pseudo scallop-shell impressions; 23, rocker-stamped in all-over pattern; 24, oblique linear hemiconical punctation; 25, cord-malleated surface; 26, cord-roughened surface, incipient collar; 27, fine dentate-stamped; 28, hemiconical and circular punctation and incising; 29, dentate stamp-impressed in all-over pattern; 30, rocker-stamped; 31, linear incised and dentate-stamp imprinted zigzag designs; 32, circular punctated sherd with dentate-stamp impressed triangle complex design; 33, circular punctated sherd with dentate-stamped linear and zigzag designs; 34, dentate-stamped herringbone and zigzag designs and circular punctates; 35, circular punctates combined with dentate-stamped triangle complex on sherd having incipient collar.

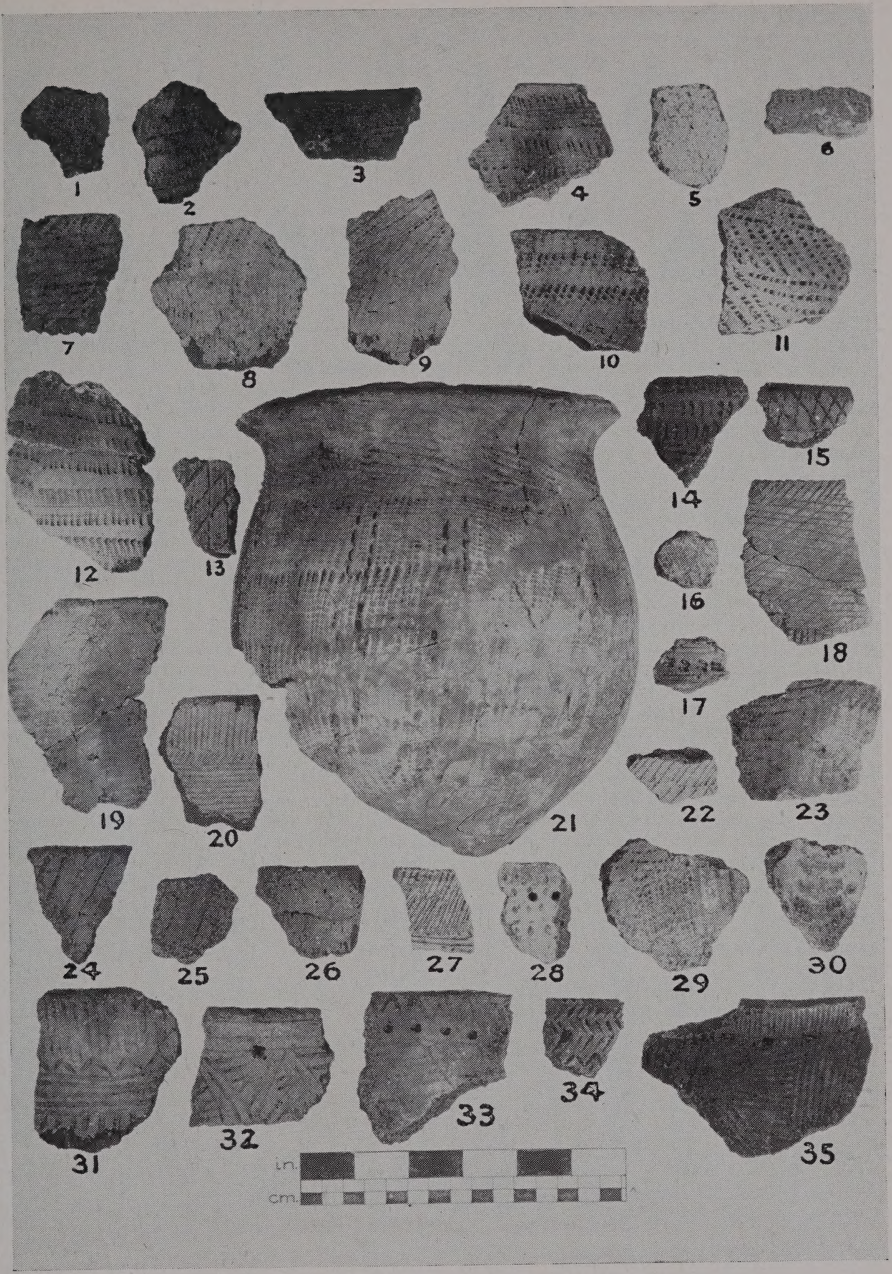
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Plate 9. Chipped Stone, Bone, and Antler Articles Attributed to the Owasco Component, Wickham Site. 1-3, equilateral triangular points with straight base; 4-8, equilateral triangular points with concave base; 9, equilateral triangular point with V-shaped concave base; 10, equilateral triangular point with convex base; 11, 12, isosceles triangular points with straight base; 13-15, isosceles triangular points with concave base; 16-19, isoceles triangular points with V-shaped concave base; 20, trianguloid knife with assymetric edges; 21, 22, ovate end scrapers; 23, 25, trianguloid end scrapers (from flake); 24, ovate saw; 26, retouched flake side scraper; 27-29, drills based on rough spall; 30, straight drill; 31, drill with expanded rectanguloid base; 32, 34, drills with T-shaped base; 33, drill with expanded trianguloid base; 35, drill with Y-shaped base; 36, 37, strike-a-lights (?); 38, ornamented pigment pestle (?); 39, notched trianguloid pendant; 40, bear canine perforated by cutting; 41, split, perforated, and polished deer phalangeal ornament (?); 42, bone fishhook with knobbed shank; 43, flat bone gaming piece (?); 44, short cylindrical bone bead; 45, section of bowl made from box turtle carapace; 46, portion of pendant made from human skull; 47, segment of snapping turtle plastron, dentated for use as pottery stamp; 48, conical antler arrowpoint; 49-51, flat, lanceolate, bone arrowpoint; 52, flat, lanceolate, bone arrowpoint with side-notched base; 53, flat, lanceolate, bone arrowpoint with stem; 54, arrowpoint made from terminal phalange of deer, hollowed and pointed; 55, barbed bone arrowpoint made from harpoon tip; 56, spike-shaped bone projectile (?) point; 57, 58, flat, triangular, barbed, bone arrowpoints (in both instances the right barb is broken); 59, beaver incisor tool, whole, gouge-shaped incisal edge; 60, 61, beaver incisor tools, split, long edges ground sharp; 62, porcupine incisor tool, whole, incisal edge gouge-shaped; 63, porcupine incisor tool, whole, incisal edge chisel-shaped; 64, fragment of bird bone flute or whistle with multiple round perforations; 65 flaker made from rectangular polished long bone section; 66, ground section of long bone with nicked edge, use unknown; 67, portion of antler toggle (?) point; 68, embellished antler celt-socket (?); 69, 70, flakers made from long bone section; 71, flaker made from long bone section, side-notched near tip; 72, flaker, from tine of deer antler; 73, small, cylindrical, antler flaker; 74, bone gorge; 75, 76, double-pointed bone implements of unknown use; 77, 78, thin, curved, perforated needles (78 has been broken and redrilled).

Material: All chipped stone artifacts, except fig. 8, of regional gray Onondaga flint; 8, white quartzite; 38, 39, slate.

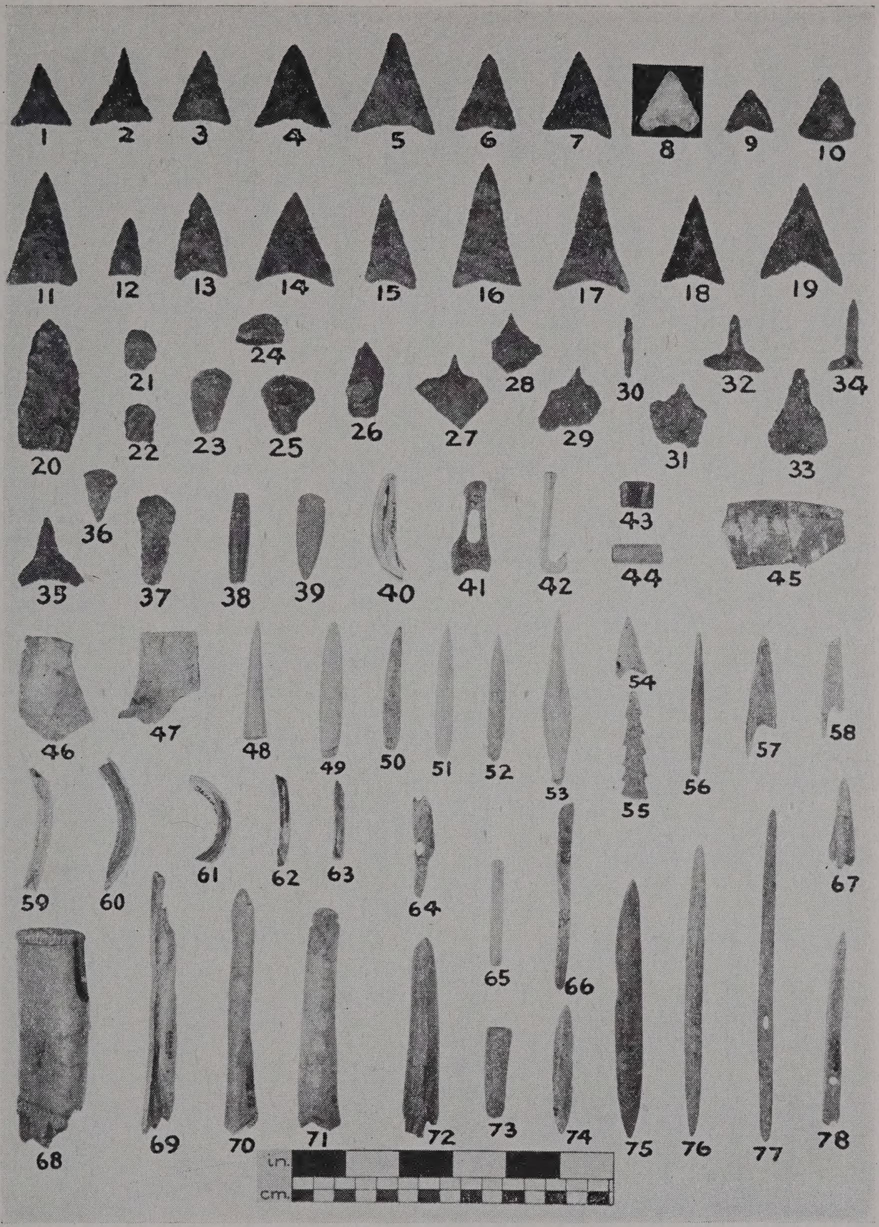
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Plate 10. Bone Harpoon Points and Awls, Owasco Culture, Wickham Site. 1-16, tip sections of multiple bilaterally barbed harpoons; 17-25, 27, 28, 37, 38, multiple bilaterally barbed harpoons; 26, harpoon, multiple bilateral barbs at both ends; 29, 30, rough splinter awls of mammal bone; 31, polished splinter awl of deer bone; 32, 33 polished splinter awls of turkey bone; 34, harpoon base showing horizontal bands of pigment or lashing stains; 35, 36, 45, harpoons with single bilateral barbs; 39, awl from deer styliform bone; 40, awl from reworked harpoon; 41, awl from lateral catfish spine; 42, harpoon shank with pointed base; 43, harpoon shank with obliquely cut base; 44, harpoon shank with truncated base; 46, harpoon with single unilateral barb; 47, 48, harpoons with multiple unilateral barbs; 49, 54, awls from bear ulna (distal and proximal extremities); 50, awl from bear radius; 51, awl from raccoon fibula; 52, 53, awls from deer ulna; 55, awl from humerus of goose; 56, awl from bear fibula; 57, awl from bear splanchnic bone; 58, awl from raccoon splanchnic bone.

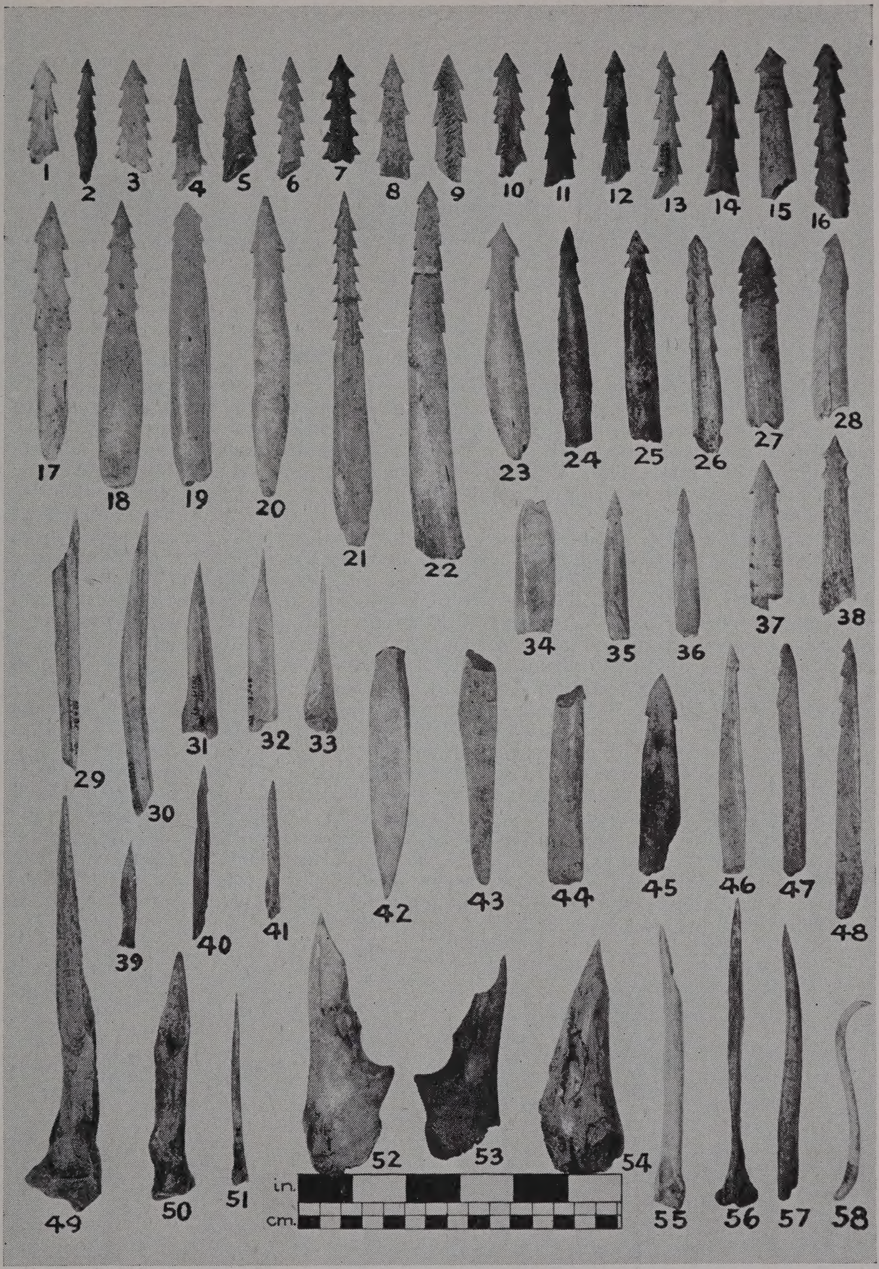
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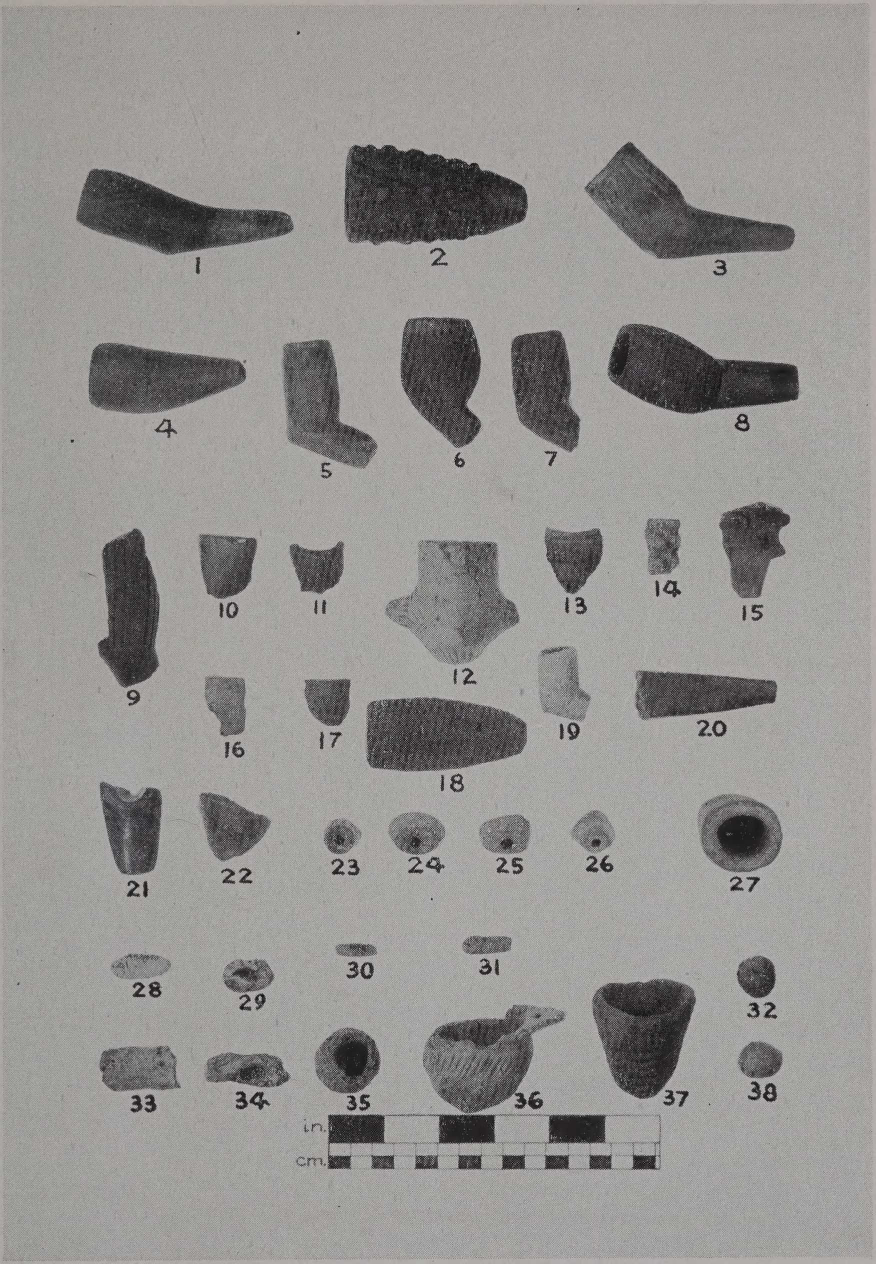
Plate 11. Pottery and Stone Pipes, Potters' Coils, Toy Vessels, and Clay Bead, Mainly of the Owasco Culture, Wickham Site. 1, obtuse angle elbow pipe, ornamented with chevron design impressed with dentate stamp; 2, tubular pipe, ornamented with mammaliform bosses; 3, obtuse angle pipe, decorated with interrupted groups of dentate stamp-impressed vertical lines; 4, plain obtuse angle pipe; 5, bowl of obtuse angle elbow pipe, embellished with interrupted groups of dentate stamp-impressed vertical lines; 6, bowl of obtuse angle pipe, decorated with continuous series of dentate stamp-impressed vertical lines; 7, bowl of obtuse angle elbow pipe, bearing dentated checkerwork design; 8, obtuse angle pipe, rhomboidal in bowl and stem section, decorated with concentric rectangles and multiple horizontal lines executed with dentate stamp; 9, bowl section of obtuse angle elbow pipe, ornamented with interrupted groups of dentated lines; 10, plain pipe bowl section, shell tempered; 11, fragment of pipe bowl, showing fine dentate stamped herringbone and interrupted line group designs; 12, bowl of unique obtuse angle elbow pipe, embellished with mammaliform bosses and linear impressions; 13, pipe bowl fragment, bearing scutiform boss, tesselated design, and single dentate stamp-impressed horizontal line; 14, 15, pipe fragments (15 tubular), having mammaliform boss ornamentation; 16, pipe bowl fragment, having single encircling incised line; 17, section of pipe bowl, decorated with multiple stamp impressed horizontal lines; 18, tubular pipe, enhanced with encircling zones of impressed oblique lines; 19, unornamented bowl of obtuse angle elbow pipe; 20, rectangular pipe stem; 21, section of straight-base platform pipe of steatite, all broken edges worn or rubbed smooth; 22, rim section of steatite pipe bowl; 23, round pipe stem; 24, oval pipe stem; 25, rectangular pipe stem; 26, rhomboidal pipe stem; 27, rectangular pipe bowl; 28-31, 33, 34, potters' coils; 32, flattened nodule of potter's clay; 35, 36, 37, miniature vessels, probably toys (35 is plain, 36, dentate stamp ornamented, has part of rim missing and unique perforated rim projection, 37 is embellished with corded-stick); 38, half of perforated clay bead.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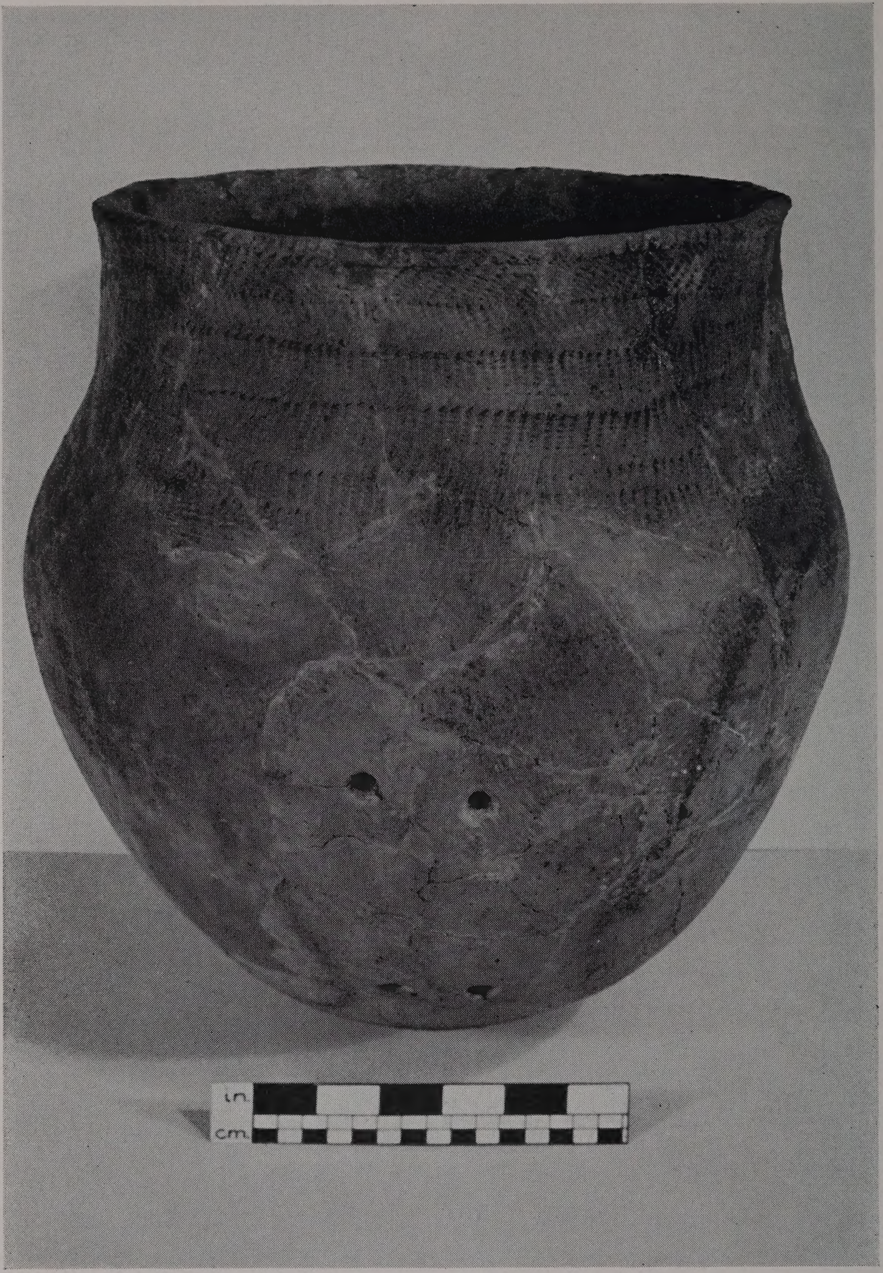

Plate 12. Restored Pottery Vessel (AR 38424) of Owasco Culture, Wickham Site. Note double set of repair holes. Sherds shown in situ on Plate 4. Note elongated body, conoidal base (partly obscured by pose to show oral), constricted neck, slightly everted rim, flat lip, cord-malleated body and encircling zones of vertical and oblique corded-stick impressions on neck and rim.

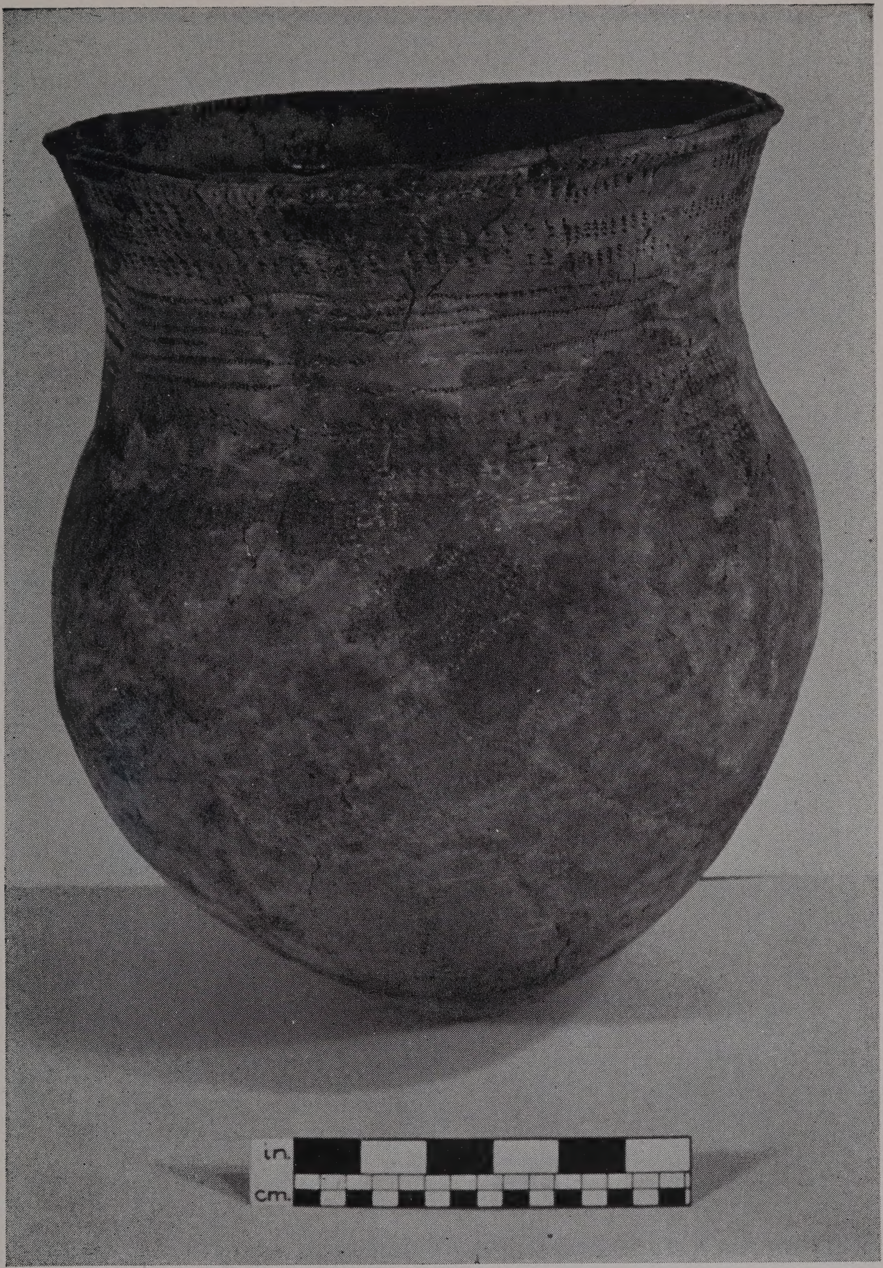

Plate 13. Restored Pottery Vessel (AR 38931) of Owasco Culture, Wickham Site. Shown in situ on Plate 5. Note elongated body, conoidal base, constricted neck, everted rim, flat lip (cord-imprinted), cord-malleated body and encircling zones of vertical and horizontal corded-stick impressions.

Plate 14. Potsherds of Owasco Component, Wickham Site. 1, mildly everted rim, flat lip, all-over pattern in corded-stick impressions; 2, narrow incised tesselated design; 3, plat design done with corded-stick on rim sherd with rounded outsloping lip; 4, dentate stamp impressions on neck sherd; 5, inverted rim, mildly crenated, ornamented with horizontal lines of corded-stick impressions; 6, strongly everted crenated rim, herringbone design on rim, oblique linear pattern on neck and shoulder, all corded-stick impressed, cord-malleated body; 7, straight rim, flat lip, dentate stamp executed plat design on neck, cord-malleated body; 8, neck sherd, circular punctates and perforation for repair; 9, everted crenated rim, linear zoning in corded-stick impressions; 10, sharply everted crenated rim, plat design impressed with oval-toothed dentate stamp; 11, everted crenated rim, outsloping lip, linear and triangle complex designs on rim, neck, and shoulder, impressed with corded-stick, cord-malleated body; 12, strongly everted rim, flat lip, oblique linear and all-over designs impressed with corded-stick; 13, strongly everted rim, flat outsloping lip, linear designs in corded-stick impressions; 14, strongly everted rim, flat lip, linear decorations in corded-stick impressions; 15, mildly everted rim, flat lip, linear ornamentation in cuneiform punctation.

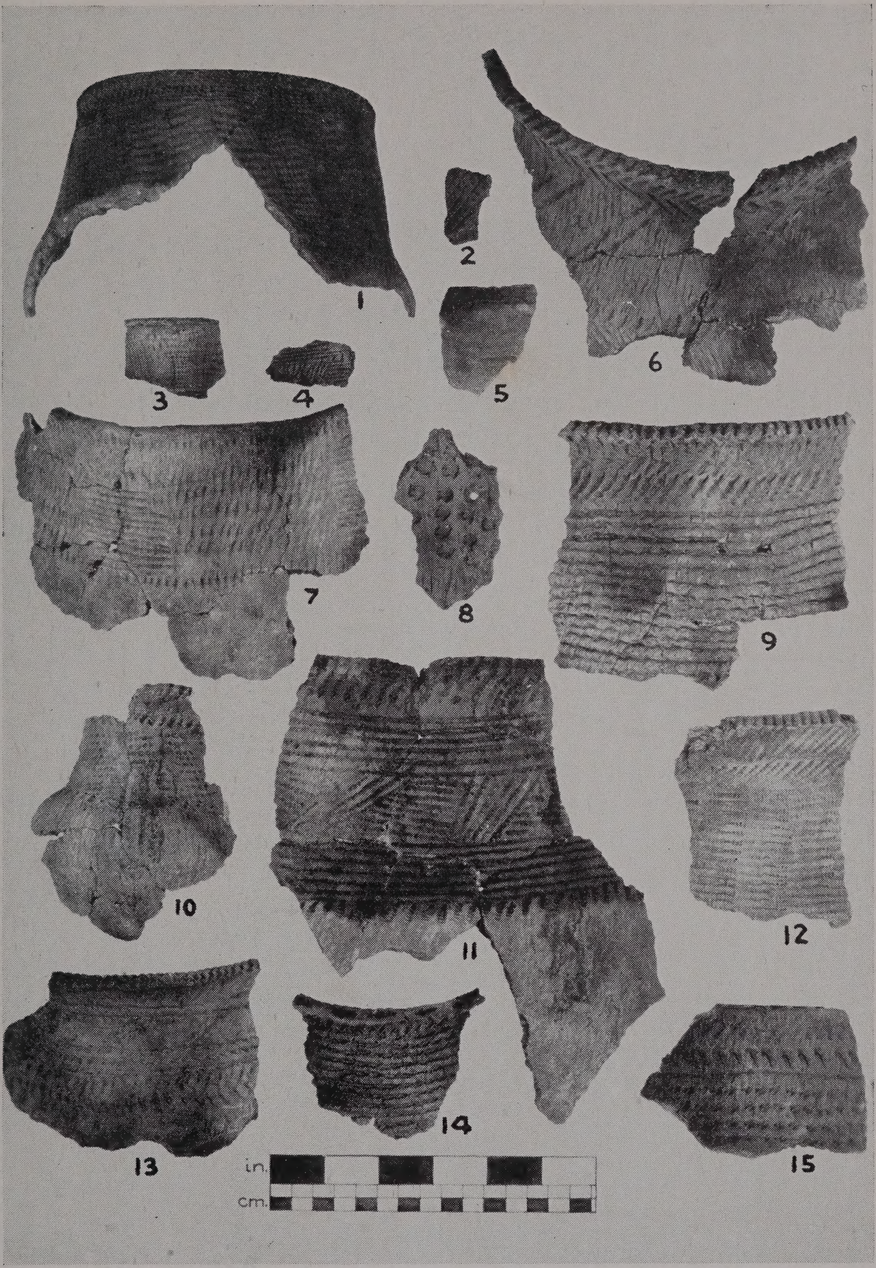
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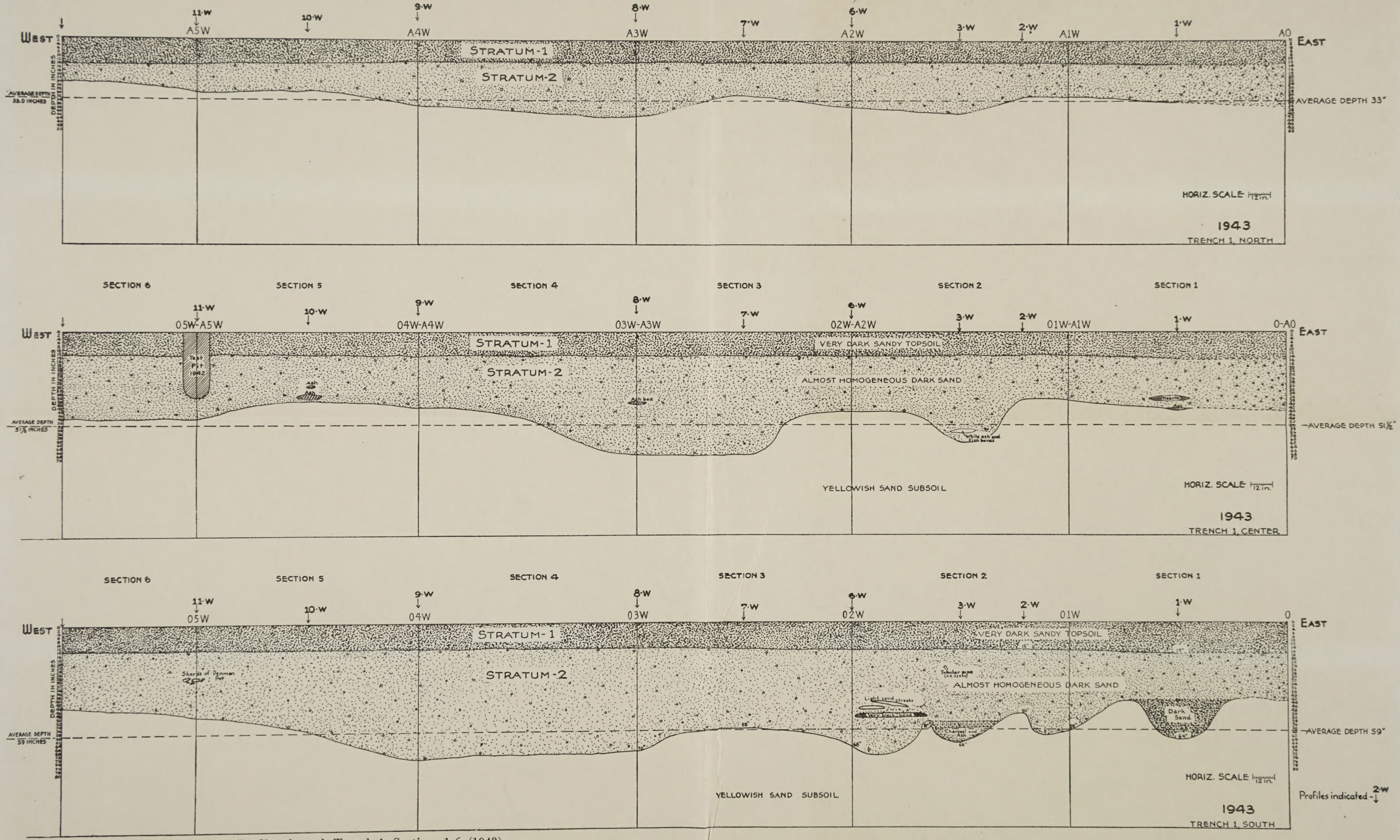
Fig. 2. Longitudinal profiles through Trench 1, Sections 1-6 (1943)
Fig. 3. Transverse profiles through Trench 1, Sections 1-6 (1943)
Fig. 4. Longitudinal profiles through Trench 1, Sections B-G (1945)
Fig. 5. Transverse profiles through Trenches 1 and 2, Sections B-G (1945)


West
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6·W
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1·W
A5W
A4W
A3W
A2W
A1W
A0
STRATUM-1
STRATUM-2
AVERAGE DEPTH 33.0 INCHES
AVERAGE DEPTH 33"
DEPTH IN INCHES
HORIZ. SCALE 12 in.
1943
TRENCH 1, NORTH
SECTION 6
SECTION 5
SECTION 4
SECTION 3
SECTION 2
SECTION 1
05W-A5W
04W-A4W
03W-A3W
02W-A2W
01W-A1W
0-A0
Test Pit 1942
Ash
Ash
Ash bed
VERY DARK SANDY TOPSOIL
ALMOST HOMOGENEOUS DARK SAND
White ash and fish bones
Hearth
Ash
AVERAGE DEPTH 51½ INCHES
AVERAGE DEPTH 51½"
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
TRENCH 1, CENTER
05W
04W
03W
02W
01W
0
Sherds of Denman Pot
Tubular pipe
Light sand streaks
Very black band
Charcoal and Ash
Dark Sand
15"
17"
50"
58"
64"
66"
68"
AVERAGE DEPTH 59 INCHES
AVERAGE DEPTH 59"
TRENCH 1, SOUTH
Profiles indicated 2·W

Figure 2. Longitudinal Profiles through Trench 1, Sections 1-6 (1943)

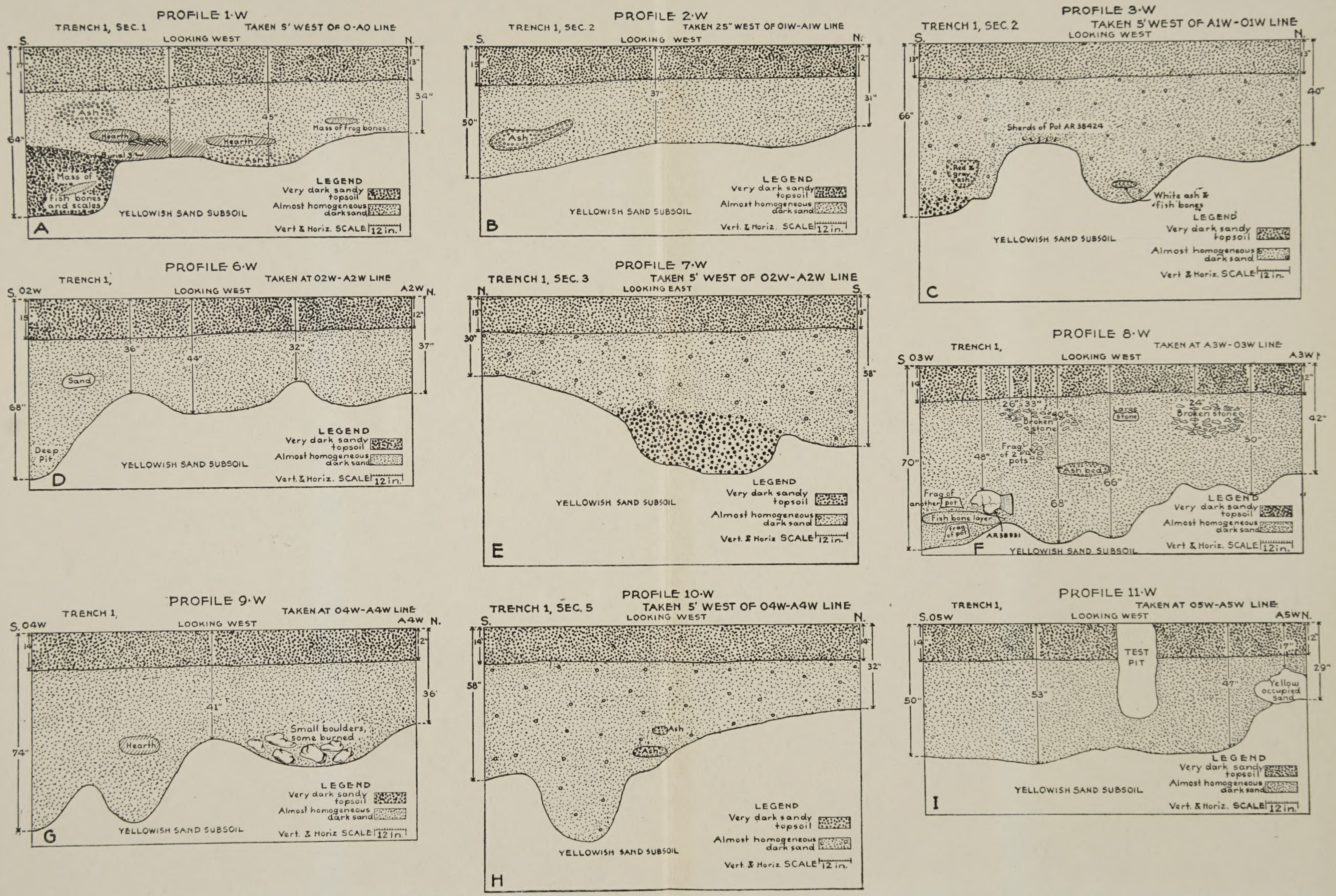
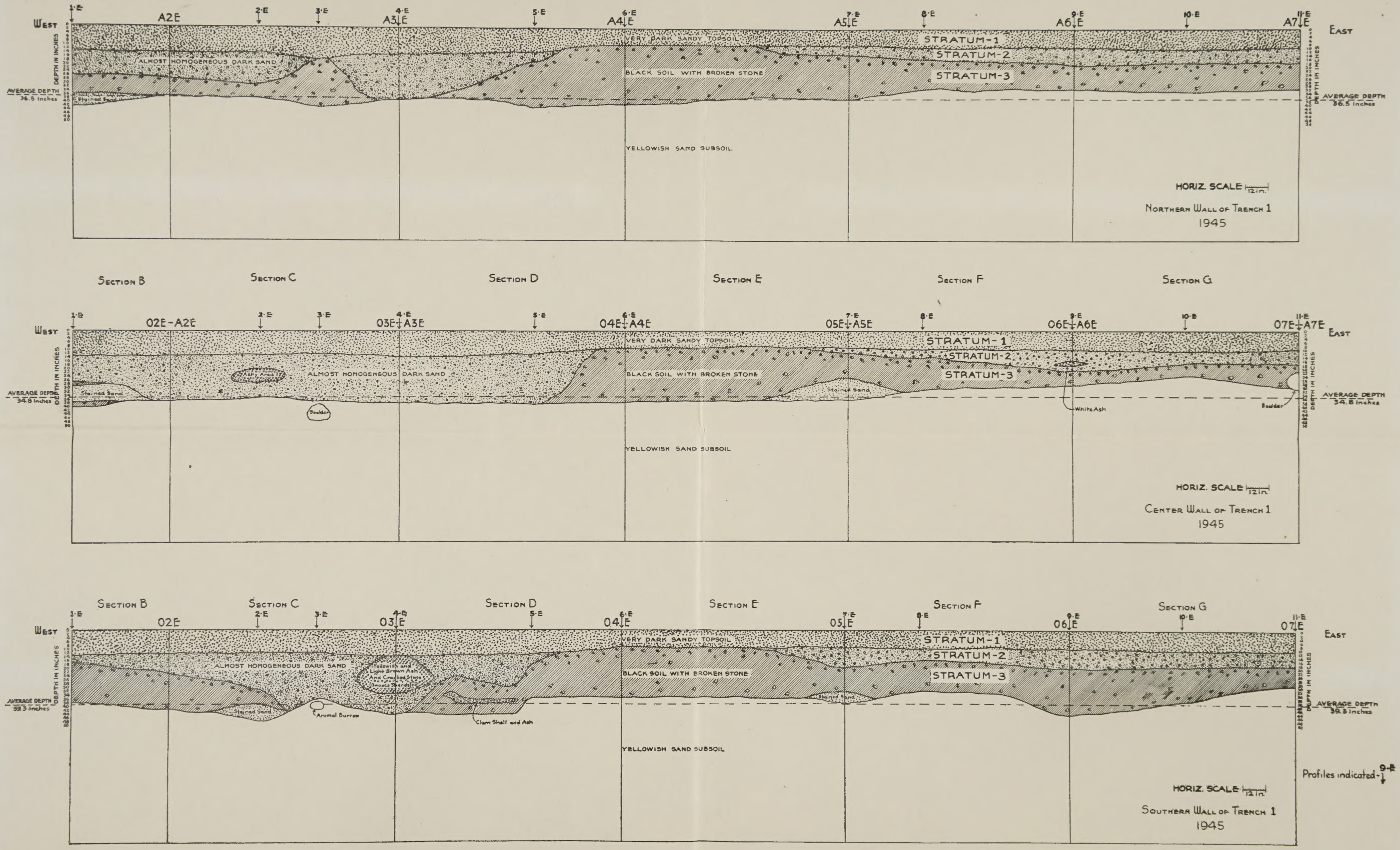

PROFILE 1·W
TRENCH 1, SEC. 1
TAKEN 5' WEST OF O-AO LINE
LOOKING WEST
S.
N.
17"
13"
42"
45"
34"
64"
Ash
Hearth
Burial 3
Hearth
Ash
Mass of Frog bones
Mass of fish bones and scales
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
A
PROFILE 2·W
TRENCH 1, SEC. 2
TAKEN 25" WEST OF O1W-A1W LINE
LOOKING WEST
S.
N.
15"
12"
37"
31"
50"
Ash
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
B
PROFILE 3·W
TRENCH 1, SEC. 2
TAKEN 5' WEST OF A1W-O1W LINE
LOOKING WEST
S.
N.
13"
13"
40"
66"
Sherds of Pot AR 38424
Red & gray ash
White ash & fish bones
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
C
PROFILE 6·W
TRENCH 1,
TAKEN AT O2W-A2W LINE
LOOKING WEST
S. O2W
A2W N.
15"
12"
36"
44"
32"
37"
68"
Sand
Deep Pit
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert.& Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
D
PROFILE 7·W
TRENCH 1, SEC. 3
TAKEN 5' WEST OF O2W-A2W LINE
LOOKING EAST
N.
S.
15"
13"
30"
58"
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert. & Horiz SCALE 12 in.
E
PROFILE 8·W
TRENCH 1,
TAKEN AT A3W-O3W LINE
LOOKING WEST
S O3W
A3W
14"
12"
26"
33"
40"
24"
Broken stone
Large stone
Broken stone
Frag. of 2 pots
48"
50"
42"
70"
Ash bed
66"
68"
Frag. of another pot
Fish bone layer
Frag. of pot
AR38931
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
F
PROFILE 9·W
TRENCH 1,
TAKEN AT O4W-A4W LINE
LOOKING WEST
S. O4W
A4W N.
14"
12"
41"
36"
74"
Hearth
Small boulders, some burned
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert. & Horiz SCALE 12 in.
G
PROFILE 10·W
TRENCH 1, SEC. 5
TAKEN 5' WEST OF O4W-A4W LINE
LOOKING WEST
S.
N.
14"
14"
32"
58"
Ash
Ash
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
H
PROFILE 11·W
TRENCH 1,
TAKEN AT O5W-A5W LINE
LOOKING WEST
S. O5W
A5W N.
14"
12"
17"
TEST PIT
53"
47"
Yellow occupied sand
29"
50"
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
LEGEND
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
I

Figure 3. Transverse Profiles through Trench 1, Sections 1-6 (1943)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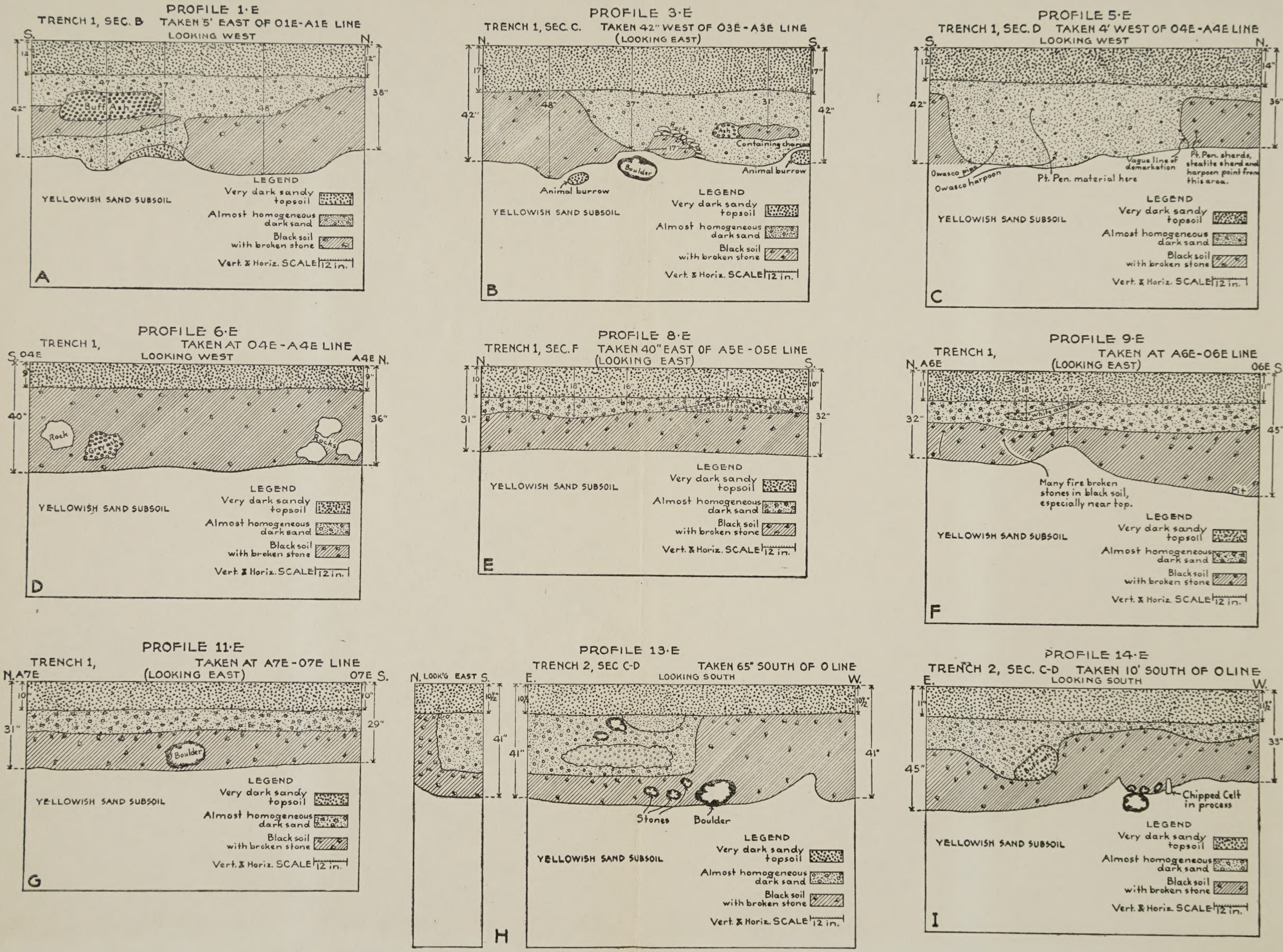
A2E
A3E
A4E
A5E
A6E
A7E
DEPTH IN INCHES
AVERAGE DEPTH 36.5 inches
VERY DARK SANDY TOPSOIL
STRATUM-1
STRATUM-2
STRATUM-3
ALMOST HOMOGENEOUS DARK SAND
BLACK SOIL WITH BROKEN STONE
Stained Sand
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
HORIZ. SCALE 12in.
Northern Wall of Trench 1
1945
Section B
Section C
Section D
Section E
Section F
Section G
02E-A2E
03E-A3E
04E-A4E
05E-A5E
06E-A6E
07E-A7E
AVERAGE DEPTH 34.8 inches
Ashy Area
Boulder
White Ash
Center Wall of Trench 1
1945
02E
03E
04E
05E
06E
07E
AVERAGE DEPTH 39.3 inches
Yellowish and Light Brown Ash And Cracked Stone (Owasco Sherds)
Animal Burrow
Clam Shell and Ash
Southern Wall of Trench 1
1945
Profiles indicated - 9-E

Figure 4. Longitudinal Profiles through Trench 1, Sections B-G (1945)



PROFILE 1·E
TRENCH 1, SEC. B TAKEN 5' EAST OF O1E-A1E LINE
LOOKING WEST
S.
N.
12"
47"
37"
48"
12"
38"
42"
Buff Ash
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
A
PROFILE 3·E
TRENCH 1, SEC. C. TAKEN 42" WEST OF O3E-A3E LINE
(LOOKING EAST)
N.
S.
17"
17"
42"
42"
48"
37"
31"
17"
Rocks
Ash
Containing charcoal
Boulder
Animal burrow
Animal burrow
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
B
PROFILE 5·E
TRENCH 1, SEC. D TAKEN 4' WEST OF O4E-A4E LINE
LOOKING WEST
S.
N.
12"
14"
42"
36"
Owasco pipe
Owasco harpoon
Pt. Pen. material here
Vague line of demarkation
Pt. Pen. sherds, steatite sherd and harpoon point from this area.
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
C
PROFILE 6·E
TRENCH 1, TAKEN AT O4E-A4E LINE
LOOKING WEST
S. O4E
A4E N.
9"
9"
40"
36"
Rock
Grey ash
Rocks
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
D
PROFILE 8·E
TRENCH 1, SEC. F TAKEN 40" EAST OF A5E-O5E LINE
(LOOKING EAST)
N.
S.
10"
10"
31"
32"
16"
18"
16"
11"
Buff ash
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
E
PROFILE 9·E
TRENCH 1, TAKEN AT A6E-O6E LINE
(LOOKING EAST)
N. A6E
O6E S.
11"
11"
32"
45"
18"
27"
White ash
Pit
Many fire broken stones in black soil, especially near top.
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
F
PROFILE 11·E
TRENCH 1, TAKEN AT A7E-O7E LINE
(LOOKING EAST)
N. A7E
O7E S.
10"
10"
31"
29"
Boulder
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
G
N. LOOK'G EAST S.
10½"
41"
PROFILE 13·E
TRENCH 2, SEC C-D TAKEN 65" SOUTH OF O LINE
LOOKING SOUTH
E.
W.
10½"
10½"
41"
41"
Stones
Boulder
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
H
PROFILE 14·E
TRENCH 2, SEC. C-D TAKEN 10' SOUTH OF O LINE
LOOKING SOUTH
E.
W.
11"
10½"
45"
33"
Buff ash
Chipped Celt in process
LEGEND
YELLOWISH SAND SUBSOIL
Very dark sandy topsoil
Almost homogeneous dark sand
Black soil with broken stone
Vert. & Horiz. SCALE 12 in.
I

Figure 5. Transverse Profiles through Trenches 1 and 2, Sections B-G (1945)